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INDIAN MUSIC LOOKS UP

The Haridas Sangeet Sammelan recently held in Bombay, brought a galaxy of classical musicians to the city. On the top is a group of prominent artistes who took part in the celebrations. In the middle is Pt. Omkarnath immersed in one of his musical ecstacies. On his left is Smti. Siddheshwaribai and on his right Menaka Shirodkar, two well-known women vocalists. At the bottom is a 'Jugalbandi' in progress between Ravi Shankar, Sitar-player, and Ali Akbar Khan, Sarod-player.

SHAW ENTERS LANGUAGE CONTROVERSY

SEE PAGE—5

WONDER STORIES OF PRODIGIES

★

BY SHANTI SWARUP

THE richest gifts of the mind are occasionally seen, so supernaturally and marvellously, to manifest themselves in certain human beings, long before their age of maturity, that they seem to have been showered upon them, not in the ordinary course of Nature, but by some celestial influence.

Intelligence and ability appear to congregate in such abundance and show themselves so early in life, that whenever the person thus gifted turns himself to the activity to which he is particularly inclined, even as a child he achieves such superb excellence that it clearly proves that he has been specially endowed by Nature, and has not obtained his pre-eminence by human teaching or the power of man. Heredity alone is helpless to explain this brilliance, nor does the theory of transmigration of souls carry us far. Such a person is called a prodigy, a precocious genius or an infant phenomenon as Dicken has put it. The mental powers of such a child are extra-ordinary, his practical skill and artistic taste far in advance of his years.

●

The marvellous precocity sometimes displayed by musicians and composers is well known. Mozart, when only five years of age excited the wonder of his teachers by the accuracy of his ear, the strength of his memory and by his incredible facility in playing music at sight. So early as at three years of age, he played minuets remarkably well from his most tender age, Mozart was animated with the true feelings of his art. He performed only insignificant trifles, when he had to do with people unacquainted with music. But in the presence of connoisseurs, he played with all the fire and attention of which he was capable.

When Mozart at the age of five, sat down to play in the presence of Emperor Francis, he addressed himself to the Emperor and asked, "is not M. Wagenseil here? We must send for him; he understands the things." And the Emperor at once sent for Wagenseil, the great Vienna musician, and gave his place to him by the side of the piano.

At the age of six, he undertook a musical tour of Europe and at twelve conducted the orchestra of "La Scala", the largest in Europe. The genius of Beethoven showed itself so early that his musical education was started by his father at the age of five, and he gave his first public performance at the age of eight. He composed works which were published at ten. Brahms exceptional talents in music attracted attention from his early years. The famous English composer and organist Wesley played the organ at three and composed an oratorio at eight. The great German composer, Robert Schumann also showed at a very early age a strong passion for music and remarkable talents both for playing and composing.

While talking of musical prodigies we cannot forget Manohar Barve, a marvel of precocity, who sang and

(Continued on page 27)

A SCOTTISH VIEW

The Bulletin, Glasgow

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER

WEEK-END FUN

FRIEND: "Well, how is married life?" Bride: "Lovely, but what do you think? My husband really does stutter and I always thought it was emotion."

★

"Who was the blonde I saw you with on Thursday?"

"The brunette you saw me with on Tuesday!"

★

"What's the matter?" asked the girl in the box office.

"Well," replied Joe, "there's some fool upstairs keeps tearing them in half!"

★

"George, do you realize it's nearly a year since our honeymoon and that glorious day we spent on the sands. I wonder how we'll spend it this year?"

"On the rocks!"

★

"Hard work pushing your invalid husband about in a bath-chair all day," said the sympathizer, dropping a penny in the tin cup.

"Well, sir, it would be, but we take it turn and turn about, see? He rides in the morning and I ride in the afternoon."

★

Were you merely acting as locum tenens for your colleague?"

"No, yer worshio; I was pushin' the barrer for the other bloke."

★

"My little boy is very polite," said Brown, jovially. "Only the other night in the bus he pointed out an empty seat to a dear old lady and raced her for it."

★

"They're very much in love with each other"

"Are they?"

"Yes. When she's away she writes letters to him whether she needs money or not.

★

The sergeant was taking particulars from a new recruit.

"Are you married?"

"Yes, sir".

"Any children?"

"Yes, sir. Five girls and four boys".

"Nine altogether."

"No, sir—one at a time!"

★

"WHAT'S this I hear, Flight-Lieutenant? I'm told you were so drunk last night that you pushed a wheelbarrow through the 'native quarter. Is that the way to keep up our prestige with these people?"

"You ought to know, sir. You were in the barrow."

★

"HULLO, is that Brown?" asked a voice over the telephone.

Brown said it was.

"Come and have a round of golf," said the first voice.

"Im sorry," replied Brown, "but I'm in half mourning."

"Oh!" dubiously from the other end. "Well, what about nine holes?"

★

"What are all these quotation marks on your examination paper, Jones?"

"Courtesy to the boy on my right, sir".

★

"We want to buy a silver coffee pot for presentation to our local M.P."

"In that case, gentlemen, I'd better show you something with a long spout".

★

"Why did you get a divorce?"

"My wife called me an idiot".

"That's not sufficient cause for a divorce".

"Well, you see, it was like this. I came home and found my wife in the arms of the chauffeur, and I said, 'What's the meaning of this?' and she said, 'Can't you see, you idiot?'"

★

Two girls walking home together, were discussing their current heart interests.

Said one: "Now I ask you, Isabel, how could I like him? He's so deceitful, pretending to believe me when he knows I'm lying to him!"

Overhead: "Yes, he's very nice, but he talks terribly Third Programme".

★

"Charles is marrying again, I hear".

"So they say, and from all accounts his second wife will make rather a lively stepmother for the children!"

"A sort of watch-your-step-mother, I suppose".

★

THE telephone rang in the office of a theatrical agent.

"Hullo," said a voice. "I want a job. I can sing, dance, and juggle."

"So can a thousand other people.. and they're all out of work," snapped the agent.

"Just a minute..don't hang up. I can play the piano, walk the tight-rope and recite 'Paradise Lost' backwards."

"So can all the others. You're wasting my time. Good-bye".

"Just a minute," pleaded the voice. "There's one other thing. I'm a dog."

★

WHEN a worried-looking man presented himself in the claims department of an insurance company the clerk asked a lot of questions.

"No, not much damage", remarked the worried man; "only a door burned."

"When did the fire occur?"

"About eight years ago."

"Eight years? And you've waited all this time and reported it now. Why?"

"Well", replied the claimant, "my wife has been at me to do something about that door ever since it was burned, and I just couldn't stand it any longer."

WORD WIZARDS AT WORK IN U.N.

★

BY F. MUSGRAVE

HELPING to solve the world's problems in the United Nations Assembly is 32-year-old Jose Banquero of Ecuador, who only last year was a translator employed by this conference of world diplomats. Senor Banquero's ex-fellow workers in the United Nations Secretariat see nothing remarkable in the lightening progress of Ecuador's representative.

There are so many doctors, writers, philosophers and other talented men and women working as linguists in the Assembly that few eyebrows are raised when somebody leaves to take up a very important post, and Senor Banquero's case is interesting only because he is a star example of what this crack corps of linguists can produce.

The U. N. linguists are a highly talented company and to the visitor to the debating chamber they are one of the major attractions. A measure of their importance in the smooth running of the Assembly is the fact that most visitors are lured there by visions of a first-class battle between two or more high-ranking diplomats, but they soon become so attentive to the remarkable performances in the interpreters' pit that they tend to ignore the diplomats altogether.

The jobs of these language experts fall into three categories.

The interpreters put the spoken words of delegates into other tongues— either "simultaneously", so that audiences may follow a speech as it is being given, or "consecutively" giving the whole speech when it is finished. The verbatim reporters take down what delegates say — or frequently what they mean to say—for the permanent record. Behind the scenes the translators transcribe documents into languages other than the original.

●

To interpret, record, print and generally process a single hour's speech requires at least 380 hours' toil in 35 different job classifications. But it is the language experts who are the pivotal workers: they are, therefore, treated like prima donnas by the other Secretariat members and often by the delegates as well. None knows better than the diplomat that in any international discussion it is a diplomat's oratorial skill PLUS an interpreter's talent that determines how well delegates understand one another.

An example of the way in which the interpreters work is the method of Nicolas Teslenka a 36-year-old Frenchman who is expert in Russian English and French. Teslenko takes skeletonised notes in the language to which he is listening at the moment. For instance, assigned to which he stance, assigned to cover Alexandre Paredi of France he will take down the main parts of Parodi's talk in French but deliver his interpretation in English.

There are about seventy interpreters at the Assembly, and they are all Jacks of many skills. They need the finesse and presence of a diplomat for they perform their duties under the gaze of delegates and visitors. They must be fine orators for they

(Continued On Page 31)

'STILL ALIVE'

Simons in The Portland Oregonian

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

'IF THIS BE THE LAW, LAW MUST BE AN ASS'

Humour In Legislative Verbosity

By R. K. Dalal

MODERN jurisprudence says that 'ignorance of law is no excuse.' True, but who really knows law? In England, it would seem, only the House of Lords, and for the rest of the Empire, the Privy Council. The law is not what cases, statutes, or textbooks say it is, or even what judges of the King's Bench and Chancery or the Lords of Justice of Appeal lay down. Indeed, no! far from it. They may all be wrong for aught we know. Only the House of Lords is right, although it has been remarked, it is right simply because there is nobody to tell it is wrong.

To the laymen casuistry is identified with the lawyer and circumlocution with legal phraseology. Even a layman, however, will be staggered by a section of a recent Finance Bill considered by Parliament. The section is for the benefit of the Customs officers, but is drafted in a language so involved that it is doubtful whether the average Customs official could interpret its meaning. Here it is:—

"The following fruit salad preserved in syrup, that is to say, mixture of fruit (but not including mixed fruit pulp) containing not less than four separate descriptions of fruit in which each of at least four descriptions constitutes at least eight per cent. and no one description represents more than fifty per cent. by weight, of all the fruits in the mixture (excluding syrup) 55s. 6d. per cent."

How many lay readers can make sense of this on first, second or even third reading?

Take another such extract from another Finance Bill:

"Income-tax for the year 1936/37 in respect of the excess of the total income of an individual over £2,000 shall be charged at rates in the pound which respectively exceed the standard rate by amounts equal to the amounts by which the rates at which income-tax was charged in respect of the said excess for the year 1935/36 respectively exceed the standard rate for that year."

Reading this a correspondent in the "Daily Telegraph", London, wrote:

'Now if X = the Chancellor of Exchequer, and Y = the density of average taxpayer, what will it cost to paper a room 11 ft. 5 7/8 in. long 9 ft. 2½ inches with stripes of paper 2 ft. 3 5/8 inches by 4½ inches, if the diameter of the pipe is only ¾ inch.'

You are getting muddled on reading this, don't you?

A Bill for the registration of hairdressers was, some years back, presented in the House of Commons. But, strange to say, that in its twenty clauses and two schedules, nowhere is the word "barber" mentioned. When the Bill passes into an Act, the haircut will be performed by a "master registered hair-dreser for men (or women)." To make the matter crystal clear this definition is inserted. It says:

"The expression HAIR-DRESSING means the performance of any treatment of the hair and scalp, face, hands or arms of any person for the cleanliness, comfort, or better appearance thereof and includes the diagnosis and treatment not of a nature requiring medical attention and does not include the performance of any operation for which anaesthetic is required."

If after reading this definition of 'hair-dressing,' your barber raises a smirk of self-satisfied complacency, you cannot very well blame him, can you? He has almost become a member of a 'learned' profession!

Beats Einstein

Another instance of involved phraseology employed and which provoked Mr. A. P. Herbert to write a happy and delightful skit thereon is Section 29(3) of the Finance Act, 1926. This involved section was the work of the Legislature and for obscurity and complexity has not been excelled by any author, until the memorandum as to deduction of income-tax for the year 1930-31 was issued by the Board of Inland Revenue.

The document purports to explain how and at what rate the various persons saddled with the deduction of income-tax, shall perform their unenviable task. Instead of explaining in as simple a way as possible, what is to be done, the reader is invited to read sections of the Resolution of the House of Commons passed in Committee of Ways and Means — two of the sections containing two hundred to three hundred words in each without a full-stop. It states:

"That where on payment of a dividend, other than such a preference dividend as aforesaid, income-tax has under Rule 20 of the General Rules, been deducted therefrom by reference to a standard rate greater or less than the standard rate for the year in which the dividend became due, the next amount received shall, for all the purposes of income-tax Act, be deemed to represent income of such an amount as would, after deduction of tax by reference to the standard rate last mentioned, be equal to the net amount received, and for said purposes there shall be deemed to have been paid in respect of that income by deduction of tax such an amount as is equal to the amount of tax on that income computed by reference to the standard rate mentioned."

Einstein's Theory of Relativity could not be so involved, complex, and intriguing as this masterpiece of official language of law. To understand this one must perform some mental gymnastics!

This is from a book on Income-tax SIMPLIFIED:

".....twenty-three thirty-thirds of tax remaining chargeable at the standard rate after allowance specified in the Notes 18 to 24 have been made, but subject to a maximum of twenty-three thirty-thirds of the tax on £135".

Can you beat this for clarity and simplification?

Legal Verbosity

What seems to be a classic example of legislative verbosity and ineptitude has been subject of bitter comment in the press recently. The gem of verbal luxuriance and corresponding bankruptcy of sense is taken at random from one of the Emergency Regulations, and runs thus:—

"When goods are or were invoiced by a registered person to another registered person who in relation to the supply of these goods is or was the agent of either of the supplier or of the person to whom or to whose order they are or were to be supplied, the supplier shall be deemed to supply or to have supplied these goods to the agent and when the goods are or were supplied to or to the order of the person to be supplied the agent shall be deemed to supply or to have supplied them."

Here the ingenious draftsman leaves off, not because the sentence closes, but presumably because he is left out of breath!

The skill with which the composer rings the changes upon the unfortunate expression "supply" without advancing an inch, reminds one of the exquisite inanity of "CHRONONHOTONTHOLOGOS":—

"Go call a coach, and let a coach be called: and let the man who calleth be the caller, and in his calling let him nothing call but coach, coach, coach. O for coach, ye gods!"

Unpardonable

This style of penmanship under which the draftsman feels himself in duty bound to tie up his legislative purpose into a complicated knot of meaningless verbiage is unpardonable in practical rules or orders intended to guide the conduct of businessmen in exceptional times. Yet you find official draftsman wedded to his style of ponderous prolixity of words.

Still another extract from a form issued to employers by the Ministry of Labour:—

"Separate departments in the same premises are treated as separate premises for this purpose, where separate branches of work which are commonly carried on as separate business in separate premises are carried on in separate departments on the same premises."

I bet if an ordinary layman can make sense out of this: if he can he must be a genius.

One such instance can be quoted from our own Indian Income Act Section 44D.

"Where any person has, by means of a transfer of assets, by virtue of

(Continued on page 23)

Mrs. G. V. Kitson, wife of the Deputy High Commissioner for U. K., with Mrs. Sitwell, at the Party to Children.

THE CHILDREN WITH SANTA CLAUS

The British Women's Association gave a Christmas Party for children at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. G. V. Kitson, the Deputy High Commissioner for the U. K. The function was attended by eighty children, who spent a very enjoyable evening, besides receiving gifts from Santa Claus. Photo shows the children with Santa Claus.

Patter

By Asude

Here's one for you, Printer dear old pal of my youth. Get a good look at that thing up there. No, it is not a wedding-ring for you, nor is it meant to convey the condition of things in this cranium

You snigger. You laugh. You say, what is it but a cipher, a zero, a mere nothing, don't you? Yes, that is what a brother of yours said here, at Delhi, last week, and it shook the capital from end to end, starting at the Council House. I am coming to that, but have a good look at the thing first.

As you know, I am one of those uncertified fellows who are playing with a typewriter all the time, hammering out pure punk by the yard on good white paper. That, you concede, is because I know no better. But you wonder why the Editor stands it. And the readers!

I know, I know. My dear fellow, it takes all sorts to make a world, and you've got to take the Clown with the King in your stride. It is Love, isn't it, which makes the world go round when it isn't Canadian whisky? Myself, I am for love, if I can't go all the way with you in whisky.

I think you've got to love me. It is just a "quid pro quo" for the love I have for you. You can do no less,—after all these years of———.Talk of forbearance! Isn't that my middle name? You don't know what I am talking about now, do you? Well listen.

They say I am seventy-eight today. They say, not I. What of it? We, too, were young once. Sixty-four years ago, I loved a girl. Yes, yes, I was fourteen. She was a young thing, too, just touched thirty-five. That was how life began,—loving girls. And now that I am a man I love all. ALL. You, for instance. And Income-Tax assessors. Not to say, dentists.

As I was saying, I loved a girl. But I lost her. In fact, I don't remember what happened to her. Twenty years later, when I was affected with Poetry. I wrote a sonnet to her memory and sent it to an Editor. That Editor had already touched me for Twenty Rupees and hoped for more.

So he printed it.

The third verse of the dirge ended like this.

"Oh, how the Gods smiled on me as I chose her,
What a thrill the first time I kissed her "sub rosa!".

(I did nothing of the kind, of course, but I had just learnt that Latin tag "sub rosa" and wanted to shove it in somewhere).

But when the thing came out in print what do you think your grand-uncle did to it, your granduncle who was the leading light of the Printer's Guild in my home-town? This is how he put it: "Oh, how the Gods smiled on me as I chose her, What a thrill the first time I kissed her "snub nosa"! Snub nosa! I ask you!

Can you tell me, friend of my youth, why you people have a peculiar allergy to certain words? "Bridge" for instance. You remember what happened to a cousin of yours who printed in cold blood that "the 'bride' is approximately eighteen feet wide from butress to buttress" And another who went one better with: "The 'bride' is to be re-surfaced with brick and re-inforced with concrete mixture in the joints"

And then: "Aunts". Why are you so hard on aunts? What's wrong with aunts 'qua' aunts? Not a thing you couldn't hold up against an uncle, or a cousin, or a brother of your wife. And yet, a respectable member of your tribe, otherwise a perfectly inoffensive man, would utilise the advt Columns for venting his spleen on aunts this way!

"Get rid of all aunts—our 'Sure-kill' powder does it in 12 hours". No, no, it was not a slip. He made his intentions clear beyond all doubt in the body of the ad. "Sprinkle one thimbleful of the stuff on the shelves. This will poison every aunt who finds it". But why?

And then, that flaming caption in the corridor of the Council House: "Adjacent to the library is another complete 'lovatory'." I don't think "Lovatory" is right, do you?

And now, cast an eye on that thing up there again, will you? Shall I tell you what it is? It is the Writing on the Wall. And the Wall shook with all Delhi as it was written.

Now follow history. On the 29th of November, the 'elite' of Delhi woke up and were thrilled to their core as they scanned the following Public Notice in the Gazette of India of that date headed: "Principles governing the issue of Import Licences for July-December, 1949."

The thrill came not with the heading but when they reached item 84 in the list wherein it was promised that "applications will now be considered for imports from Soft Currency areas, subject to monetary ceilings and quota of '60 percent' on past imports of, "——what do you think?-——"Brandy, Gin, and Whisky."

S-i-x-t-y P-e-r-c-e-n-t! The 'elite' rubbed their eyes and read it again, and still again. So, the Minister for Commerce had a heart, after all. As for the Chief Controller of Imports, I have no doubt they would have kissed him outright, and not 'sub rosa' either,——if they could have got him then. For, it was he who had signed the Notice.

For five days, Delhi went 'en fete'. As friend met friend, they shouted "Merry X'mas" at each other. The stocks of the Congress rose sky-high and Mr. Jai Prakash Narain missed a heart-beat or two. For, this was like old times again.

The razzle-dazzle lasted for five days. On the sixth day came the thud. What you call the "awakening". That happened on the 3rd of November and it took this form.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
Ministry of Commerce.
ERRATUM.

"The following correction should be made in the Public Notice of the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce No. 1 (23)-I.T.C.49 dated the 21st November, 1949 published in the Gazette of India (Extraordinary) on the same date, regarding principles governing the issue of import licences for the July-December licensing period:

Against Serial Number 84 IV-Whisky for the words 'quota of 60 per cent on past imports', the words 'quota of 6 (six) per cent on past imports should be substituted.

(Sd).....
Under Secreary.

Could any "thud" be "thuddier" than that? What a fall was there, my countrymen.! From s-i-x-t-y to s-i-x! Ye Gods! Gloom has fallen like a wet sheet on all the high spots in the town, and wives find it risky to butt in on husbands

An enquiry was made and as usual, they tried to foist it on the unfortunate man who had set up the type, "Why say 60 when 6 was what was meant"? That was the hullaballoo the poor man had to face from every side. All he could yammer forth was that "after all, it was only a zero, a cipher..which meant nothing!" He begged to be excused. He was NOT excused.

Take that lesson to your heart, laddie, 'Mene, mene, tekel, upharsen'! That's Latin for "Have a care!"

And now for the tail-piece.

You think that "Erratum" is the last word on the theme, do you? Well, it isn't. There is another coming in its tail. For, "there was no issue of the Gazette of India Extraordinary on the 21st November, 1949". The Under-Secretary meant the Gazette of India Extraordinary of the 29th November, 1949, for that was the issue in which the death-knell was sounded.

So, they are now framing an "Erratum" to the "Erratum". A sort of "Erratum-tum", if you see what I mean.

Darwin Admired Negroes

DARK & WHITE SUPERIORITY CONTROVERSY AGAIN

BY PROF. J. B. S. HALDANE

I never manage to please everybody. A number of British, Dominion and Colonial students object to my recent article "Negroes and heredity" on the alleged scientific grounds for a colour bar against Negroes. They query the relevance of my quotation from Darwin, in a letter written to his sister from South America in 1833. They think a slave-owner could have made such a statement.

It is therefore worth quoting the whole paragraph on slavery.

"What a proud thing for England if she is the first European nation which utterly abolishes it! I was told before leaving England that after living in slave countries all my opinions would be altered; the only alteration I am aware of is forming a much higher estimate of the Negro character. It is impossible to see a Negro and not feel kindly towards him, such cheerful, open, honest expressions and such fine muscular bodies I never see any of the diminutive Portuguese, with their murderous countenances without almost wishing for Brazil to follow the example of Hayti; and indeed considering the enormous healthy-looking black population, it will be wonderful if, at some future date, it does not take place."

Hayti was, of course, the first colony in which Negroes succeeded in a revolt against their white masters. However, Darwin was wrong in his prophecy. There is now no colour bar in Brazil, and if there is a revolution there, it will be mainly on a basis of class, not of race. I think this passage shows where Darwin's sympathies lay on the question of colonial liberation. He might, indeed, be accused of turning the usual race theory upside down by saying that Negroes were superior to whites.

I am next accused of being patronising and most unscientific, because I say that if white and Negro children were brought up in the same orphanage, one group might turn out better on the average in one set of tests, another on another set. When different groups of children are tested, we find differences between their average performances which may depend on their upbringing but may also depend on innate differences. Unless they have been brought up together it is very hard to disentagle these two reasons. But when, for example, we find that children of Red Indian origin in the United States do better than European ones on intelligence tests, involving making a track through a maze on paper, but worse on picking out similar shapes, it seems at least likely that there is an inborn difference. The Red Indians for many generations had had to find their way through forests, and it is reasonable to expect that they might be innately fitted to do so, whether through natural selection or otherwise.

What we invariably find when we compare samples of different races, classes or sexes, is that although averages may differ, there is a great deal of overlap. On the whole, boys do better than girls on tests involving machinery, and girls do better than boys on tests involving words. But plenty of girls show more mechanical aptitute than most of the boys. If there were no overlap at all, we should have to say that it was useless for a girl to go into a factory or drive a vehicle, while no men should try to write books or make speeches. This is, of course, nonsense. Similar arguments as to races are equal nonsens.

Supposing the experiment were tried, and it was found that only 40 per cent of Negroes were better mathematicians than half the whites, while only 40 per cent of the whites were better singers than half the Negroes, what would this mean? It would not mean that no white need try to sing, or no Negro to do sums. It would simply mean that it would be a little easier to pick out a choir from the Negroes, or a staff of accountants from the whites.

In some fields of sport, we know not about average performances, but about the performances of champions. For example Finland has produced a number of great long-distance runners, while the American Negroes have turned out several magnificent sprinters, like Jesse Owens This is at least intelligible. You cannot run 20 miles in the tropics as you can in the Arctic, at the greatest possible speed, without danger of death from heat stroke. You can certainly run a 100 yards or a quarter-mile

I think the world would be a very much duller place if there were no differences in innate powers between the different individuals and groups of individuals

TO QUOTE PROFESSOR PEAR THE PSYCHOLOGIST, "ALMOST EVERYBODY IS A GENIUS AT SOMETHING, AS WELL AS AN IDIOT AT SOMETHING".

ONLY IN A SOCIETY WHERE EVERYONE HAS THE BEST POSSIBLE CHANCE OF TRYING HIS OR HER HAND AT MANY DIFFERENT JOBS, WILL PEOPLE HAVE MUCH HOPE OF FINDING THE JOB AT WHICH THEY ARE A GENIUS

Races do not differ like individuals.

(Continued on page 27)

Shaw Commends Pidgin English As

One Language For One World

Raisa Kindel, student of Minsk state Conservatoire at International Youth festival at Budapest.

★

BY GEORGE BERNARD SHAW

GEORGE Bernard Shaw makes a characteristic contribution to controversy about the most suitable language for international use. It started when Mr. Robert Birley, headmaster of Eton College, declared in one of his Reith lectures broadcast by the B. B. C., that English was too difficult for the purpose, and suggested French as the best candidate. Shaw enters the lists with an attack on the system of English spelling fixed by Dr. Samuel Johnson's 18th-century dictionary, and calculations about the time it wastes- with many side-glances at linguistic and other problems.

MR. ROBERT BIRLEY, in his third Reith broadcast, culminating in a call for an international language and selecting French as the most probable choice (Spanish used to be the favourite) has gone very faithfully and competently over all the ground that has been surveyed again and again for a hundred years past without making any effective impression on either the public or the education authorities. It was all said by Alexander J. Ellis in his century-old book. I am old enough to have heard him lecture, in his velvet skull cap, for which he always apologised. After pleading his phonetic brief he read Shakespeare with Shakespeare's pronounciation just as Mr. Coghill now reads Chaucer. Sweet, Volapuk and Esperanto, and no end of phonetic alphabets and shorthand systems; but we are still entangled in Johnson's absurd etymological bad spelling, wasting years of our lives in writing the single sounds of our language with two, three, four, five letters or more, and turning our children out of our elementary schools after nine years daily instruction unable to speak or write English well enough to qualify them for clerical or professional appointments. All our phonetic propaganda is sterilised by the dread that the cost of the change would be colossal.

Only Test

As a matter of fact, it is the cost of Johnsonese that is colossal: so colossal that it is beyond the comprehension of our authorities.

Mr. Birley may argue until Doomsday for an international language, and plump for French as the best; but no authority will pay any serious attention until he puts the case into figures, and concentrates on labour-saving as the only consideration that will cut any ice.

The choice between French and English may turn on the fact that in French the very common word shall is spelt with eight letters and in English with five, of which one is superfluous. To appreciate this difference we must begin with the cost in time and labour of writing one alphabetic letter.

Take the word debt. Spell it det; and write it over and over again for a minute. Then do the same, spelling it debt. The difference between the number of times you have written det and debt gives you the difference in time and labour between writing one letter of the alphabet and two.

If, like some of our spelling reformers and phoneticians you are mathematically silly enough to play the old trick of disguising this difference as a percentage, you will get a figure too small to impress anybody. A percentage may mean a halfpenny or a million pounds sterling, a fraction of a second or a thousand ones, a parish council or a world federation. Keep to the facts.

Waste Of Time

The first fact is that the difference you have counted is a difference per minute. It will prove to be twelve seconds. Therefore, as there are 365 days in the year, the difference is 73 days per individual scribe per year.

How many scribes are there? As the English language goes round the earth, the sun never setting on it, it is impossible to ascertain exactly how many people are writing it, not for one minute as an experiment, but all the time incessantly and perpetually. No matter: a big cross-section will be just as conclusive. In the British Commonwealth and the United States of North America there are more than 270,000,000 born writers and speakers of English. Of these the proportion of authors, journalists, clerks, accountants, scholars, private correspondents and

(Continued on Page 27)

Konstantin Loladze, ballet-Soloist of Paliash-Vili Theatre in Tbilisi.

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Cougar Unnerves Best Of Hunters

TRAILING TRICKY PUMA IS HAZARDOUS JOB

POUND for pound, the cougar or mountain lion, is the strongest, fastest and probably "killingest" animal in America says the author.

A BRITISH COLUMBIAN went out to follow up a cougar and was gone three days.

Then he turned up without his game.

"Lost the trail, Bill, I suppose," said one of his cronies.

"Naw, I kept on the trail all right."

"Then what's the matter?"

"Waal, the footprints were getting too fresh, so I quit."

Getting cold feet when in sight of Felis Oregonensis is not at all uncommon. Call him cougar, puma or mountain lion—or just plain "cat"—it makes no difference. Pound for pound, he is strongest, fastest and probably "killingest," animal in the U.S. or Canada.

Actually, however, the cougar is not an animal looking for a fight. He will not, as a rule, fight unless he absolutely has to, but since sheep, cattle and horses fall prey to him, he is known as a killer and predator.

Add to this the fact that he is as handsome as handsome can be and so is sought after by sportsmen, and by this you can understand why the cougar is rapidly disappearing from the North American continent.

Time was when this sleek cat roamed the wooded hills from Maine to southern California, and from Vancouver island to the great Smoky Mountain country. But today it seems as though Vancouver island, the interior country of British Columbia, and a portion of Alberta, are the last real strongholds for these beautiful, often kill-crazy animals, although northern New Mexico still has its share of mountain lions, and here and there, in and near the various national parks, they are found in small numbers.

In appearance the cougar is remarkably similar to a lioness, but smaller. The average cougar tips the scales at the 150-pound mark, measuring around 10 feet from black nose to black tip of lashing tail. His black, snarling mask makes him look formidable, and his cry is wild and terrifying.

I'll never forget the first time I heard a cougar scream. I was camping with a friend in the Selkirk range near Glacier National park. We had pack-trained into the high, wooded country, and were lying in our sleeping bags. It was a dark night, with only a vagrant star or two winking at us.

"You know," Chuck said, "I've been hunting this country for years, but I've never really got close to the one animal I've always wanted."

"No?"

"None. I want a cat. Ever see one, Ed?"

"Uh, uh."

There was a moment's silence, and

Even if a leopard cannot change his spots, his disposition can be mellowed by a good lunch. Here is the London Zoo's leopard 'Fireworks,' looking more like a damp squib than one of the menagerie's big noises, settling down like a kitten on the hearth-rug for his siesta.

By Edwin J. Becker

then by some devilish coincidence the night was ripped wide apart by the most unearthly scream I had ever heard. I felt the hair at the nape of my neck stiffen, there were needle pricks of alarm racing up and down my spine.

"What's that?" I whispered hoarsely.

"Cat!"

I ducked low in the sleeping bag.

That was before I got my first cat, some years ago.

Since the cougar has been given the dishonourable classification of predator, the cougar-hunter is always welcome, particularly by sheep ranches. If you really want to go after the big cats with vengeance, the best bet is to locate a guide with good cat dogs in the famous Kootenay district of British Columbia. So I found a guide in the vicinity of Nelson, who had a pack of Airedales that were strictly cat dogs. Animals of this breed, incidently, are just about the most fearless and versatile hunting dogs in existence. For cougar or bear they are unsurpassed.

A Sight To Remember

We pack-trained into the hill country near the Fraser river, and in two days the Airedales were on a hot trail. The dogs were silent trailers, and it's no easy job to follow them through wild bush country, but once they corner a cat they cut loose with a medly of howling fit to wake the dead.

My cat had been "treed" in a big spruce. He was stretched out on a limb about 30 feet above the ground, his green-yellow eyes shooting sparks of hate at the dogs, the guide and myself.

First face-to-face encounter with a cougar is something you're bound to remember. The big fellows spit and snarl, the long, beautiful, black-tipped tail which hangs motionless, suddenly lashes, becomes still again.

"Shoot," my guide said.

I raised my rifle. At the crack of the shot the cougar leaped, his body sailing out into space, seeming to float as gently as a feather. But he struck the ground a whirling, snarling, slashing dervish.

When it was all over one of the Airedales had his sides clawed to ribbons but that beautiful mask with the soft, black ears is trophy enough to evoke thrills for the rest of my days.

It is rapidly becoming evident that the cougar is a vanishing tribe, and

(Continued on page 31)

New Deal For New China Is Only Way To Combat Communism In Far East

THE Governments of Britain and America have agreed on a broad partnership in Asia. They are searching for a new programme.

The choices are limited, but the need is clear. Western Democracy and Soviet Communism may be embattled in Europe, but in Asia they are working too often for the same objective—defeat of the real forces of Asian independence.

For centuries nationalism has fought against imperialism in Asia. Now it is fighting against imperialism and Communism, says the "New Republic" Among those contending forces, Communism is emerging, imperialism is declining, nationalism is barely holding its own. Unless the West abandons imperialism to support constructive nationalism in Asia, Communism will win.

In the superficial and at times dishonest debate that has followed publication of the Government's White Paper, one basic fact has not yet been faced: that to millions in the Orient Communism, rather than democracy, seems to answer Asia's needs for rapid industrialization, abolition of illiteracy, racial equality, strong central government and freedom from imperialist exploitation.

Resurgent China

The Communists in China have triumphed over the West. They have won out in an incredibly difficult campaign. They have demonstrated their strength in the unparalleled discipline of their armies and their remarkable restraint toward the West after so much provocation. On October 10, the thirty-eighth anniversary of the storming of the Viceroy's palace in Wuchang by Sun Yat-sen, it seems probable that the Communists will establish a Chinese national government with every valid claim to recognition.

We cannot turn a blind eye to these tremendous developments, or dream of buying back the Chinese people at 10 cents a head with a $40 million bribe to Chiang Kai-shek. There are only two possible policies to follow:

We can set out now to promote maximum chaos in China, withholding recognition, extending the cold war in an economic blockade, occupying or arming Formosa, inciting the secret societies to rebellion and flying in arms to local warlords in the hope that China will become ungovernable.

Or we can disengage ourselves from our recent past, our encouraging of reaction, war and chaos, and seek instead to win back the respect and finally the affection of the Chinese people, by promoting their legitimate revolutionary, nationalist impulse—which the Communists have captured and when alone will break them or transform them.

Which policy we follow depends on our analysis of the stability and character of the Chinese Communists and of our leverage in China.

The policy of promoting chaos corresponds to our inherent impatience, and to the present hysteria of those who rattle sabers and snatch at straws. And yet it holds out no hope.

First, it requires allies within China. Her exhausted and embittered people will not support continued war-fare in a discredited and apparently hopeless cause.

Second, it assumes that Formosa can be held by democratic methods. The trouble is that Formosa is China all over again. Its friendly people and rich resources are held—and will be lost—by a corrupt dictator incapable of taking advice from others or of making necessary decisions on his own.

Third, the policy of promoting chaos assumes an economic leverage which we do not possess. China's prewar imports amounted to less than one dollar per year per person: her exports were even less. She grows almost all her own food. Only a few coastal cities can be made to suffer by an American-induced blockade. These cities the Communists are already reducing in size by mass migration. When China undertakes industrialization she will need American capital: but she has waited for two centuries to industrialize and she can continue to wait. On the other hand, China is the traditional source of one quarter of Japan's foreign trade. A cold-war policy of economic blockade is less likely to destroy Communism in China than to bring it about in Japan.

Red China Is A Fact

Last, the policy of promoting chaos assumes that the Chinese Communists are basically unstable. Certainly they face enormous problems. War, flood and drought have devastated China's rice and grain areas. Transportation has broken down. Prices are rapidly rising. Foreign trade has been reduced to a trickle by the withholding of ECA supplies and by the Nationalist blockade. The Red generals have pressed south, in spite of the protests of civilian Communist leaders, and are making slow progress. And yet trade has been resumed between cities and rural areas, and among the provinces, which in war-time sank into provincial autarchy. Thousands of soldiers are returning to work in the rice paddies as the fighting dies down. On balance, the economic situation in China may well improve.

The hard truth is that Communism is established in China beyond the power of American armaments or dollars or oratory to recall.

The policy of winning back the friendship of the Chinese people dictates a course of patience and inaction that runs counter to the basic temperament of Americans and our present temper, yet it alone holds out hope.

It means granting recognition when the Communist government acknowledges elementary international procedures. It means breaking the Nationalist blockade in order to trade with Communist China. It means accepting many humiliations, including the transfer, by negotiation, of Hong Kong to Chinese sovereignty. It means working in modest ways to keep a hand in the window and a foot in the door, making it clear to as many Chinese as possible that their welfare is important to us and that we support their national ambition. It means promoting the revolutionary, nationalist impulse of China which the Communists today have captured.

Recognition First

This policy is not built on illusions concerning the Chinese Communists. It simply recognizes that the Chinese people are ardently nationalist and that the main body of Chinese Communists, like all Communist bodies in Asia, are initially extreme and impatient nationalists who cannot and will not make China a Soviet colony. This distinction between Communism in Asia and Europe must guide the West where the Communists have taken power.

But negotiation and trade with the Communist government of China is not at all incompatible with a much more vigorous policy of opposing the expansion of Communism by military means elsewhere in Asia. The problem is to support and develop the internal forces in Asia capable of resisting Communist armies and overcoming the conditions on which Communism thrives.

Democracy remains the only ultimate alternative to Communism. Yet today when civil war is raging throughout Asia, martial law is more or less the rule from India to Japan. Beyond this, democracy requires standards of well-being, of education, of tolerance, of competence in government, which will take generations to obtain. Meanwhile the democratic movements of the future are the nationalist movements of today, and nationalism remains the sole force in Asia whose appeal is stronger than the appeal of Communism.

Historically the West has opposed nationalism in Asia. Recently it has identified nationalism with Communism, and so delivered it into Communist hands, or it has scorned all nationalism as a barrier to One World.

But nationalism in Asia is not the narrow, obsolete doctrine that holds back the West. Asia's national leaders are ardent internationalists. Independence for them is the only means by which they can obtain proper development and use of their resources after generations of exploitation and misrule.

"Mankind can achieve the inevitable merging of nations only by passing through the transition of complete liberation of all the oppressed nations." The words are Lenin's; Stalin has ignored them. He has thrown the Communist Parties of Asia against its predominant nationalist movements. He is moving to thwart the national independence of China. So, Russia is giving us a second chance.

The Soviet government seems to have decided that to organize, develop, exploit and control all China is beyond its administrative power. It seems to have chosen instead to extend its partial domination from China's border provinces to the richest of all its regions—Manchuria. All of Western Manchuria is being incorporated in the Soviet-influenced autonomous region of Inner Mongolia. This area and Eastern Manchuria are combined in the new region of Northeast China in which the Soviet concession of Dairen and the South Manchurian railway are maintained. Resentment against these intrusions is inevitable and proper among Chinese. Yet only to the extent that the West gives up its own intrusions on Chinese sovereignty, such as Hong Kong, is it free to support the demand of the Chinese for full independence.

Elsewhere in Asia we are moving far too slowly. The extreme right is gaining in Japan. The gap is increasing between the economic problems facing the Indian government and its administrative possibilities. In Southeast Asia, even where independence is established, semi-military governments are struggling without technical assistance or moral support, and political independence conceals the ownership by Western monopolies of basic resources, perpetuating an intolerable drain on wealth, and unbearable poverty.

S. E. Asia In Fermant

In Indonesia America backed the Dutch effort of reconquest and suppression for three critical years. But the ECA kept in separate accounts Dutch expenditures for internal reconstruction and warfare in Asia. When Dutch conservatives broke the truce with a new military aggression, the ECA aid for warfare was cut off.

In Indo-China the national revolutionary movement of Viet Nam has been fought with terrible brutality and bankruptcy of ideas by the French. Ho Chi Minh, once a minor Sun Yat-sen, seems to have been forced into the Soviet mold, yet he commands most of the nationalist movement, and most of the nation. French troops alone can maintain the struggling government of the onetime collaborationist, Bao Dai. Yet as long as he exists by French arms he cannot win national support. France cannot govern Indo-China. Her attempted reconquest has been made over the united opposition of the French Left. It has been supported tacitly by America. No breakdown has been made for ECA aid to France. American supplies have underwritten the French campaign. Once more, as in China, foreign aid to perpetuate misrule will prove to be as fatal for the government that gives it as for the government that accepts it.

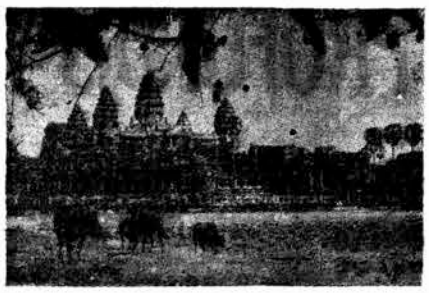
In these ways we are refusing the second chance that Soviet nationalism and imperialism have given us.

There is no longer time for compromise with reaction and imperialism. The Chinese Communists are doing us the service of forcing the issue.

Our counter initiative in Asia should begin with an open declaration, by Britain and America, that our combined political force will be placed behind constructive nationalism in Asia, and that our combined resources will be placed behind the development of Asia's resources for the benefit of its own peoples.

HIS JOB TO GET BITTEN BY DOGS!

WHEN a dog bites Mr. J. C. Mattinson, of Galleywood, near Chelmsford, he is delighted. For Mr. Mattinson's job is to take mongrels from dogs' homes and train them until they become efficient guards for tradesmen's delivery vans. After about two months' training, the dog gives the alarm if he sees that strangers are taking too much interest in a van. Dummy parcels are used in the training. Inevitably, Mr. Mattinson receives bites while he is teaching the dogs their job, but he says that merely proves he is doing his job thoroughly!



Angkor Vat from a distance, showing the moat and protecting gallery.

Temple dancers from a bas relief at Angkor Vat.

The four-faced towers of Bayon. The faces on Bayon are presumed to represent the Cambodian King Jayavarman VII deified as the Compassionate Buddha, Lokesvara.

ANGKOR TEMPLES CHALLENGE TIME

INDIANS' HANDIWORK IN "GREATER INDIA"

By Santa Rama Rau And Faubion Bowers

UNFORTUNATELY for the art-lover today, one of the world's most impressive groups of ruins, the famed Angkor area in Cambodia, French Indo-China, are virtually closed to visitors.

The war of independence, although on a small and spasmodic scale in Cambodia, nevertheless is acute enough to prevent tourist travel to and archaeological work on the majority of the ruins.

One American traveller who had come to Saigon, French Indo-China refused to continue his trip when he heard that a convoy had been shot up in the Angkor area. Since two of the major ruins, Angkor Vat and Bayon, were still accessible, we decided however to risk the trip anyway.

We flew from Saigon to the small, sleepy town of Siemreap, a modern village in the midst of antiquity. Only two hotels, the Grand and the Petit, were open, and they were only a quarter full. The famous Hotel des Ruines which used to be a base for art-lovers who wanted to live in the shadow of Angkor Vat and see it in its changing lights of day and night, although only a few miles from the village is now deserted. After being used as a cow-shed, it looks far more dilapidated than the ruin it faces.

Restrictions

Everyone except for a few Cambodians, live inside the village of Siemreap, and visits to the few buildings still open to visitors are strictly daytime affairs. Even these daytime visits are controlled, and a two-hour limit at any one place is obeyed. A longer period would give the 'izaraks' (free men, literally, but translated by the French as 'rebels') time to assemble and attack the lingering visitors.

Fortunately for us, a photographer from 'Life' Magazine arrived during our stay. The French Government hoped that publicity for Angkor and the fact that reconstruction and preservation work has largely been carried on by the French would aid their cause in remaining in this important achaeological area. They authorised that special convoys of not less than 50 soldiers each were to accompany his visits to outlying areas, although this constituted a drain on the already depleted soldiers guarding Siemreap. We luckily joined the party, and were able to see Angkor more or less comprehensively, despite the difficult times.

Contrary to the usual conception that Angkor consists of only one 'Vat' (place of worship), Angkor so far has revealed 600 edifices of various types—temples, tombs, galleries, royal residences, dancing arenas, and artificial lakes.

Angkor actually refers to a vast area, once the domain of a powerful dynasty of Hinduized Cambodian kings.

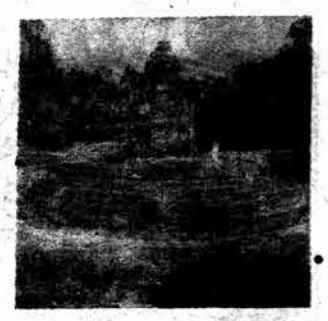
Celestial dancers (apsaras) carved on the lintel of a minor entrance to Ta Prom.

Discovery

Little was known of Angkor until 1861 when the French explorer, Henri Mouhot, investigated some vague reports of missionaries who claimed that there were some sort of ruins in the Cambodian jungle. Dense vegetation had completely swallowed up the buildings, and the forests were almost impenetrable. The thinly populated area provided no local guides, but persistent rumours that somewhere deep within the jungle were mysterious 'abodes of the gods' were sufficient for Mouhot to continue his difficult trek. Finally he found indications which proved that not only were there ruins in the area, but such a large number of them as to justify the founding 30 years later of the Ecole Francaise d'Extreme Orient, one of the largest and most important archaeological groups in the Orient.

During the following years the jungles surrounding the major ruins were cleared, piles of fallen stones replaced to their original positions, and hundreds of stone inscriptions deciphered. One of the most beautiful architectural sights yet discovered was given to the view and study of the world. This discovery of the century opened up a hithertofore unknown chapter in world history. Thousands and thousands of tourists and students began to flood to Angkor.

A party of the French soldier escort, which must accompany any trip outside the village area of Siemreap, Cambodia, amuse themselves on an ancient elephant at the entrance to Neak Pean.



The sacred bathing basin, Neak Pean, of King Jayavarman VII. During the rainy season the basin is filled with water. The central edifice is covered with Buddhist carvings.

Mystery No. 1

Even today much of the history of Cambodia is surrounded in mystery. Mystery No. 1 is how could such grandeur be created, then forgotten, and where are the descendants of the people who made this glory?

Some theories have it that the Siamese during the course of their invasions in the 14th century wiped out the Cambodians of the period, the Khmers. Another theory is that the river changed course and forced a decimating migration into other areas, where the Khmers were absorbed.

Most recent research and discovery have regiven the Khmer descendants, the present day Cambodians, their glorious past. The most accepted theory being that the kings of Cambodia through religion and vanity were so intent on becoming great 'constructor kings' that taxes and construction labour reduced the people to utter exhaustion and made them easy prey to aggression from the Annamite-Chinese on one side and the Siamese on the other.

The ruins testify to a considerable amount of internal religious discord. Lingas are found uprooted from their pedestals. Buddha-heads are frequently found chopped off. Brahamanic beards have been rubbed off some carvings, and subsequently redrawn again. All these circumstances combined to leave the people in a weakened state to die or perpetuate as best they could.

Through stone steles and ancient Chinese documents dating from the beginning of the Christian era, it is known that Cambodia was a Hindu colony. Indian merchants, Brahman priests, and royal intermarriages formed the basis of a bloodless colonization of Indo-China which spread Indian culture, religion, and power over the weaker local racial groups.

The Angkor ruins themselves date from the 8th to the 13th centuries, and represent the height of the Hinduization of the Cambodian-Khmer civilization.

Angkor continues to afford a field day for the many great and small archaeologists who have come to study at the ruins. The scarcity of information, the few historical corollaries for scholars to draw upon for cross reference and check, the mysterious heretofore undreamed of period in civilization which the era of Angkor represents all give rise to fascinating and original speculation.

Proof Wanting

In the course of our stay at Ankor, we became friendly with the charming and distinguished Conservateur des Ruines, M. Henri Marchal. Long before the war he had started from the active world. But when the French Government pleaded with him to return to Angkor on the grounds that no younger man of sufficient knowledge or experience, after 10 long years of war, could be found, he assented. His enormous scholarship and wisdom make him almost maddening in his intellectual cautiousness. His contempt for the theoreticians who spend their time dreaming up ideas instead of actually piecing together the fragments of information available is unbounded. One day after reading a certain book which propounded the question as to whether the buildings in Angkor were temples or tombs and concluded that they were both, we had been struck by the rationality of the theory.

When we mentioned something that incorporated the opinion, Marchal said, 'Ah, but that is only a theory. Where is the proof? A sarcophagus doesn't make a tomb, and a place where one 'can' worship doesn't mean a temple. Until we discover a stele which states what they really are, the ruins for the most part must remain mysteries to us.'

To the ordinary traveller, the beauty of the ruins is enhanced by the mystery which surrounds them. Angkor Vat itself which covers a three-mile area with its symmetrically placed spires and geometrical architectural foundations is undoubtedly the most impressive of the ruins. Its carvings and bas reliefs, which depict long portions of the Ramayana and Mahabharata epics as well as scenes of Cambodian battles, slave labour of conquered neighbours, court and daily life of the people, are an endless study historically. Artistically, they surpass the vast majority of similar endeavour in India, the country of Angkor's inspiration. Surrounded by a large moat, the tallest spires of Angkor Vat are reflected in all their long shadows at sunrise and sunset. As it is the only one of the ruins which faces the setting sun instead of the East, the temple-tomb theory seems applicable. Inscriptions are, however, definite only as to the fact that Angkor Vat deifies the king with the god Vishnu—the 'devaraja' cult unique to Angkor architecture.

Role Of Water

More beautiful in a romantic rather than classical way, is the somewhat smaller ruin known as Bayon. Bayon has given rise to more speculation than any of the other ruins. Perre Loti in his "Pelerin d'Angkor" writes glowingly of its mysterious fascination and evolves a fanciful theory on the purpose of its construction. Scholars have quibbled for half a century as to its date, ranging from the oldest of the Angkor group to the youngest. Whatever its intention or date may be, its unique architecture gives it an eerie power. On its 50 huge towers are carved 200 identical faces, which smile at one from the four directions. Apparently Buddhist in origin, the cryptic, compassionate, peaceful smile is set against Khmer features, and presumably identifies

(Continued on page 28)

Close-up of one of the Bayon tower faces.

JAIL MANUSCRIPTS OF 'DE PROFUNDIS'

Latest Publication Throws Light On Oscar Wilde's Tragic Friendship With Douglas

ALL that we know who lie in gaol
Is that the wall is strong;
And that each day is like a year,
A year whose days are long.
(The Ballad of Reading Gaol)

For us there is only one season, the season of sorrow. The very sun and moon seem taken from us. Outside, the day may be blue and gold, but the light that creeps down through the thickly-muffled glass of the small iron-barred window beneath which one sits is grey and niggard. It is always twilight in one's heart.

The prisoner is Oscar Wilde. The second passage is from his last prose work, which he wrote in gaol, De Profundis. The title comes from the 130th Psalm, "Out of the depths have I cried unto thee, O Lord." writes Kay Dick in "Leader Magazine"

This famous effusion, written in 1896, has been known to the world in a bowdlerised and much shortened version since 1905. In this version, it has always been admired as an artist's proud, bitter and occasionally inspired apologia. There are passages in it more remarkable and of more serious moment than anything else Wilde wrote save only The Ballad of Reading Gaol itself.

Recently, for the first time, the complete text of De Profundis has been published by Methuen. It is fifty-two years now since the Governor of the gaol handed Wilde his completed manuscript and the iron-studded gates of the prison-house clanged to behind him. But we are lucky not to have to wait even longer That manuscript is even now sealed and locked up in the British Museum. The authorities will allow no one access to it till 1969. But a copy has been made.

It is an extraordinary document—a prodigious, monumental edifice of self-pity. Wilde sees himself as the most brilliant man of the age brought low by a contemptible and vicious puppy. No half-tones, no subtleties complicate his vision. On one side, a great man deluded, cheated, exploited, degraded and finally insulted and cast off, the most generous and patient of souls, the purest of artists; —on the other, a creature of the gutter ravishing his art and depraving his morals, a parasite he should have shaken out of his life "as a man shakes from his raiment a thing that has stung him."

A sour, brooding melancholy hangs over the writer, who is too deeply injured, too vastly sorry for himself, to present an orderly and coherent account of what happened. Lurid memories of appalling "scenes" rise fuming from the page, smoky allusions to unnameable deceits until at length, exhausted, all passion spent, Wilde discovers new elements in himself and the courage to forgive if never to forget, and to turn from the dreadful past to the unknown future.

The new De Profundis is practically double the length of the old. The old 1905 text is simply a description of Wilde's sufferings in prison ("the plank bed, the loathsome food, the hard ropes shredded into oakum till one's finger-tips grow dull with pain"), his indignation ("the laws under which I am convicted are wrong and unjust laws"), and his saving discovery of humility: "It is the last thing left in me, and the best: the ultimate discovery at which I have arrived, the starting-point for a fresh development. The thing that I have to do is to absorb into my nature all that has been done to me, to accept it without pain, fear, or reluctance. The supreme vice is shallowness. Whatever is realised is right." Towards the end his mind seems strengthened and broadened and ennobled by suffering.

Scandal Of 1890

The new text, of course, contains the old. But it is more than a heartery "out of the depths." In fact, it is a letter. Dear Bosie, it begins, After long and fruitless waiting, I have determined to write to you".... And the first half tells, in Oscar Wilde's own words—words passionate, weary, aggrieved, disillusioned, contemptuous, heartbroken by turns, always infinitely self-pitying—his own side of the story of his "ill-fated and most lamentable" friendship with Lord Alfred Douglas.

THE most debated question of the 1890s was the right and wrong of the Oscar Wilde case. Wilde's celebrated apologia, "De Profundis," is published in full for the first time. For the first time after 52 years, Oscar Wilde tells in his own words the story of his friendship with Lord Alfred Douglas.

The ruin and imprisonment of Oscar Wilde was the great scandal of the 1890s. Poet, playwright, dazzling wit, the notorious aesthete had survived the scorn he attracted at first, when Gilbert and Sullivan caricatured him in Patience as the posturing, effeminate Bunthorne. By 1895 he was a success His novel, The Picture of Dorian Gray, shocked but delighted. His sparkling comedies, Lady Windermere's Fan ,1892) and The Importance of Being Earnest (1895) crowned his career with triumph. His income was said to be £8,000, a year. To complete the picture, he lived in apparent domestic felicity in Chelsea with his lovely and devoted wife Constance, by whom he had two sons.

But rumour was busy. It was said that all was not well at No. 10, Tite Street. Mrs. Oscar Wilde might attend her husband's first nights wearing dresses of his design. Mr. Wilde might honour his wife's weekly receptions, and enchant his children with fairy tales. But in the clubs, gossip whispered that Mr. Wilde entertained strange guests at the Savoy. The more knowing spoke of unorthodox parties in private houses. And everywhere he was seen with a young man of a particular reputation. Lord Alfred Douglas.

Study In Contrast

Alfred was an Oxford undergraduate of 21 when he met the great Oscar. "Naturally enough the young man was charmed by the extravagant dilettante whom all London courted, particularly as he had artistic pretentions himself. In addition, Alfred was remarkably handsome. "That flowerlike beauty," said Bernard Shaw, "must have been a horrible handicap to you. It was probably nature's reaction against the ultra-hickory type of your father."

Alfred's father, the choleric Marquess of Queensberry, originator of the Queensberry boxing rules, was renowned for his epileptic temper and his passion for horse whipping enemies in public. With him as third, the De Profundis drama is cast. All that follows is the result of the clash between these three striking, arrogant and self-preoccupied personalities. Father ruined son, son ruined father, and father and son between them destroyed the stranger in the house.

The Marquess spent his life hunting, steeplechasing and writing abusive letters. He once attacked the Prime Minister with a dog-whip. His wife had divorced him because he had introduced one of his mistresses into her household. Alfred, his youngest son, he persecuted. He hated any friend of Alfred's on principle, but the arty Mr. Wilde was designed by nature to infuriate him just by breathing. He threatened to disinherit the boy if the friendship continued. Alfred's reply was a pert telegram. "What a funny little man you are."

Next Queensberry, accompanied by a prize-fighter, marched to Wilde's house in Chelsea and pushed his way inside. Wilde declared sharply he hoped the Marquess had come to apologise for certain disgusting insinuations. "I do not know what the Queensberry rules are," Wilde said, "but the Oscar Wilde rule is to shoot at sight." He ordered Queensberry to leave and instructed his servant never to permit the Marquess to enter the house again.

The Exchange Muddle

The scandal finally broke upon London when Queensberry, carrying a bouquet of vegetables, arranged with obscene significance, presented himself, his bouquet and his prizefighter bodyguard at the St. James's Theatre to break up the triumphal first night of The Importance of Being Earnest. But the police forbade Queensberry the theatre. Four days later Queensberry played his trump card: he wrote a libellous sentence on a visiting card for all to read, and left it at Wilde's club.

On March 9th, 1895, Oscar Wilde, wearing lemon-coloured gloves, accompanied by Alfred Douglas, drove in a carriage and pair to Great Marlborough Street Police Court to witness the indictment of John Sholto Douglas, 8th Marquess of Queensberry on a libel charge directed against Oscar Pingal O'Flahertie Wills Wilde.

The Marquess, a short ugly man wearing a Cambridge blue hunting stock, said that he had "a perfect answer" to the charge. He said that he was acting in the moral interests of his son, Alfred, who must be protected from Wilde's corrupting influence.

Why did not Wilde tear up Queensberry's card? Living as he did, outside the normal conventions, he must have realised the risk he ran. Was it vanity, bravado or persuasion which led Wilde to perjure himself and swear to his leading counsel, Sir Edward Clarke, that Queensberry's charge could not be substantiated? Alfred, young and hot-headed, could not imagine that a jury would regard his father in any light but that of loathing, and did not consider what appalling consequences might result for Wilde.

Libel Case

Queensberry, released on bail for £500, went to work. A number of scurrilous, moronic and corrupt youths appeared in Court to confront Wilde's counsel with damning testimony. On the third day the prosecution withdrew: Queensberry was discharged and the jury found his plea of justification to have been proved. Inside the courtroom Queensberry was applauded as the father who had saved his son from evil, while outside Wilde was booed by prostitutes who had gathered to jeer at a man fallen from favour.

The matter was now in the hands of the Public Prosecutor to whom Queensberry had sent verbatim reports of the trial. Wilde was arrested at 6.30 in the evening of the day on which the trial ended, at the Cadogan Hotel, Sloane Street, on a charge of committing indecent acts.

Wilde had left the Old Bailey at noon and had therefore had ample time to catch a train for the continent: the official delay in issuing the warrant for his arrest implies that the authorities expected Wilde to leave England. And as the chief witnesses against Wilde were criminal and degenerate types, the authorities may well have regarded Queensberry's charges with distaste.

The miserable details of Wilde's two further trials are public knowledge. The jury failed to agree at the first trial, so the Crown sent the Solicitor-General, then Sir Frank Lockwood, into the fray. Lockwood, so obviously bullied the jury into a verdict against Wilde that Sir Edward Clarke accused Lockwood of going beyond the bounds of fairness in the presentation of the Crown's case: a unique occasion in legal history for a former Solicitor-General to question a successor's impartiality.

Two Years' Hard Labour

The verdict against Wilde was two years' hard labour. From May 1895 to May 1897 he was in Reading Gaol where he wrote De Profundis on 80 closely written pages of blue prison paper stamped with the Royal Arms.

Wilde was allowed one sheet of paper at a time which, when filled, was taken away and handed to the Governor, who gave him his completed manuscript on the morning of his release. Wilde went to Dieppe, where he met his friend and literary executor, Robert Ross, to whom he entrusted De Profundis. Ross made two copies. One he sent to Lord Alfred, who angrily destroyed it. The other he kept.

When in 1905, Ross published a selection of the more literary passages of De Profundis, Douglas immediately claimed the original manuscript. Ross sealed it up and presented it to the British Museum, with the proviso that it should remain sealed for sixty years.

On Ross's death his copy became the legal property of Oscar Wilde's son, Vyvyan Holland, who, now that Douglas has died (1945) has respected his father's wish that the explanation of a scandal which staggered London society in the 1890's should be made public. The original remains sealed at the Museum.

After two years in jail, Wilde sat down and addressed himself to his dear Bosie. "Our illfated and most lamentable friendship has ended in ruin and public infamy for me, yet the memory of our ancient affection is often with me ... I have no doubt that in this letter which I have to write of your life and of mine, of the

(Continued on page 23)

SPORTS JOTTINGS
From Here And There

By. J. C. MAITRA

★

RISE OF NATIONAL SPORTS CLUB OF INDIA—BOMBAY LEADS THE LIST—A TIP TO CALCUTTA—PRAISEWORTHY PERFORMANCES AT POONA—LOOK TO THE FUTURE.

All lovers of sport are no doubt delighted to hear that over 4,000 Life Members have joined the National Sports Club of India so far. Each of them has paid the subscription of Rs. 1,000 which means that the exchequer of the Club has swelled to the tune of forty lakhs of rupees. Bombay, as usual, has given the lead to the rest of India with a contribution of one-half of the total and Delhi stands as close second with a quota of Rupees sixteen lakhs from the Capital.

This clearly shows the height of esteem in which Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Prime Minister of India, and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the Deputy Prime Minister, are held by the people of India.

If the response from other parts of India is not so spectacular, it is not because of their lack of regard for these two outstanding leaders, but because they are not so interested in the stadia at Delhi and Bombay as the citizens of these places. They know that they can exhibit their regard for the Pandit and the Sardar in many other ways than by joining the National Sports Club of India. I am not excluding even sportsmen from this category.

We are told that the foundation for the Nehru Stadium at Delhi will be laid in course of this month and for the Sardar Stadium at Mahaluxmi next month. We are also assured that the former will be completed by next December when the Asian Olympic Games will be held at Delhi. We may, therefore, take it that the Bombay Stadium will be a 'fait accompli' soon after. This will undcubtedly be an admirable achievement for A. S. de Mello, to whose unbounded enthusiasm and inexhaustible energy these stadia will owe their being.

We hear that athletics, cycling and other branches of sport which have no permanent habitue in the city at present, will make Mahaluxmi their headquarters. So far so good. But isn't it like putting the cart before the horse? Should it for first of all create a respectable following for these games before you go ahead with arrangements for their seating accommodation? Our experience of the provincial Olympic Meets in the past shows that the number of supporters for these games are almost negligible.

It is the bounden duty of the promoters to see that their primary object is fully realised. At any rate, the foundation for its achievement must be well and truly laid. The main object of the Club is promotion of all branches of sport in the country.

I freely concede that preparation and maintenance of well-laid running and cycling tracks are an absolute necessity Without them, it is impossible for our athletes and cyclists to compete on even terms with the leading countries of the world. Systematic coaching by trained experts are also of paramount importance to all our promising youngsters. So are periodical visits to foreign lands for the purpose of gaining experience under different conditions and measuring our strength against superior forces and thereby gauge the rate of our progress. All this will cost a lot of money

A PATHETIC SPECTACLE

It is indeed a pathetic spectacle that we have no money for all these most essential purposes. No country in the world can rise to the zenith of its power unless it makes special efforts to attain it. India has participated in the World Olympic Games —in the athletic field particularly— since the year 1920. During all these years, she has always been out of the picture. It will be altogether wrong to say that she lacks suitable materials to reach the top of the world. The material is there in abundance. But it lies in stagnation owing to the apathy of those who are responsible for their uplift.

Till yesterday we were under foreign domination. Our rulers never wanted us to be abreast with them. So their encouragement was more in the nature of patronage than real support. In consequence our progress was dreadfully slow.

Now we are a free nation. We have our own Government to help us. But the Government with the best of intentions in the world, can do little if the people themselves are apathetic. However the generous support accorded to the stadium scheme by the wealthy people at large indicate the way the wind has changed its course.

NO MORE CLUB HOUSES

I would earnestly suggest to the N.S.C.I. to drop the idea of building another stadium in Bombay. The one we have got is enough for our purpose at the present moment. They should restrict their activities to the construction of running and cycling tracks, etc., at Mahaluxmi which would help the proper training of our athletes and cyclists, and keep the rest of the money in reserve to be used for building a suitable stadium there when the time is ripe for it.

Even if the interest on this vast sum of money is utilised for coaching purposes, it will do a world of good to our athletes. It will indeed be a fitting tribute to the great personality of the Sardar if Bombay can produce world-beaters in his name.

This does not mean I am against the construction of the Nehru stadium immediately. There is no stadium worthy of the Capital at Delhi at present. The need for one is also great. So the scheme should be transformed into reality as soon as possible. At the same time I would warn against construction of big club houses.

CALCUTTA FORGING AHEAD

While Madras is altogether silent about the proposal for a Stadium in the Southern metropolis, Calcutta is said to be forging ahead with their plans for a double stadium in the eastern city. They will have one for Cricket and athletics and another for football and hockey. The total cost will amount to something like seventy lakhs of rupees.

The urgency of the problem of seating accommodation for the huge number of its fans was emphasised when the Swedish football team played at Calcutta recently. Thousands of spectators had to be turned away for want of accommodation. Cricket and hockey also command very large followings. So Calcutta will never have any worry for the maintenance of its stadia.

The problem for the promoters there is to find the money to erect them. I think it can be easily solved by naming them after Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. Then money will flow in unasked. The promoters will oe will-advised to accept this suggestion.

PRAISEWORTHY PERFORMANCE AT POONA

There was nothing very amazing in the gigantic total the tourists amassed against the home team at Poona. The place is noted for it. But it was certainly very creditable on the part of Fred Freer and Frank Worrel to hit up 100 and 165 respectively and for W. Alley to carry his bat for a magnificent 209—and that too against such well-known bowlers as Vijay Hazare, S. W. Sohoni and S. G. Shinde.

Equally praiseworthy were the efforts of Madhu Rege, P. Khambata and Kishenchand for their fighting innings, though their contributions were not as spectacular as those of their rivals. Few would have chastised them, had they gone down tamely after their severe leather-hunting expedition. That they were able to fight back undaunted and save the match was a meritorious performance.

Rege is gradually proving Prof. Deodhar's faith in him as an opening batsman. He should be encouraged to fill this role in the National Side ere long. Kishenchand is coming into his own again. If he improves his fielding appreciably he will surely have a chance to figure in the Test in the near future.

LOOK TO THE FUTURE

What is needed among our selectors is a fair sense of judgment in the matter of selection of our players and a broad vision towards the future. They must be able not only to pick out the most promising talents but encourage them to the utmost limit. It has been a long-standing practice to field the old players again and again and carry them about from one centre to another. This story is repeated in Tests as well as other matches. In consequence, our youngsters do not get a fair chance to come up.

Unless and until these methods are changed, India will never succeed in international engagements The pre

(Continued on page 24)

A. G. Venkatachala Mudaliar,
Branch Secretary,
Oriental Life Office.

TRICHINOPOLY, 11th August, 1949.

Messrs. GODREJ & BOYCE Mfg. Co., Ltd.,
Lalbaug, Parel, Bombay.

Dear Sirs,

Taking advantage of the absence of the inmates of the house from Town, thieves broke into my residence last Saturday night and stole away a large number of silver articles. I am glad to be able to say, however, that all their ingenious attempts to open the Godrej Almirah, which I purchased from you some years ago (about 1941) through your local agents, failed. They had to reckon with a steel plate of irresistible strength. Thanks to Godrej, the valuable articles which we had kept in the almirah were saved. The housebreakers appear to be experts in their nefarious art but were no match to the skill and resisting capacity of Godrej products and its famous manufacturers. One more proof, if proof is necessary that your almirahs are burglar-resisting.

Yours faithfully,

A token of gratitude to Godrej, who have over half a century's unique record of service in providing protection against burglars and fire.

No home is complete without the Godrej Multi-Patent STEEL ALMIRAH with the Channel-grip doors, secured by 3-way Godrej unopenable lock.

Your delicate silks and woollens, books and papers, and other possessions need reliable protection against thieves and flames, insects, dust and damp for many long years.

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And Godrej soaps have earned praise here and abroad from distinguished persons and skin-specialists.

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Big Business Behind Ku Klux Klan

SOUTH DETESTS NEGROES BUT DOES NOT WANT THEM TO QUIT

BY C. A. WALLIS

Exclusive To "Bombay Chronicle Weekly"

LA GRANGE REFORMATORY is a large but unobstrusive building, not far from Louisville in Kentucky. La Grange is devoted primarily to the reformation of Negro prisoners—a fact which has proved very convenient for local employers for example the Bond Brother's prosperous cresote firm. Bond's employ some 150 of La Grange's coloured guests by arrangement with the jailers. The firm finds them more amenable to its methods than free labor, coloured or white, would be.

These coloured workers are paid in company checks, drawn on a store which the company owns. Occasionally the storekeeper can be persuaded to advance a man a few genuine dollars—but when he does so, he charges interest at the rate of 30 per cent per week. The workers hesitate to complain, for obvious reasons: They are convicts, and Negro convicts in the deep south at that. Arguments might not prove healthy, but Bond Brothers' profits invariably do. 'Here are, you will perceive, gentlemen in the United States who have sound reasons quite unconnected with biology for backing the colour-bar. In Kentucky as in every other part of the world where Negro workers are exploited on the grounds of 'colour' race rule pays dividends.

Recently President Truman received a closely-reasoned 154-page report on the south from two of America's leading economists—Doctors Calvin B. Hoover and B. U. Ratchford, of Duke University. They explain the color problem in eight brutal words: "It constitutes a vast reservoir of cheap labor"

The Negro-baiting southern gentleman is always ready to spend hours complaining about the "laziness and unreliability" of his Negro laborers, but he hates to see them go. When the first great migration northwards to the factories started during World War I armed planters in the Mississippi valley, assisted by their tame sheriffs, held up the special trains carrying Negroes to Chicago and Detroit, and forced them to alight at the point of a gun. There were a few similar instances during World War II

American Negroes, "Labor Fact" reveals, receive an average of 25 per cent less pay than whites for the same work. In the south they do almost all the menial work, says talented young southern writer, Thomas Sancton: "The food is cooked, the houses are cleaned, the lawns are mowed, the cars are washed the streets are laid the refuse disposed, the wood hewed and the water drawn almost entirely by negro labor" And "the lumber mills, plant-tions, cotton gins, meal plants, bottling works.... count heavily for their margin of profit on the near-coolie wages paid to Negro common labour."

If the Negro receives less, he pays more. In the south he pays up to fifty per cent more than the whites for comparable accommodation. The varying State segregation laws make possible a profitable color-bar in commodities: Inferior brands at higher prices will do for the Negro—he won't dare to complain, anyway. The bosses, exploiting the color question to keep their workers divided, have been able to delay the development of Labour Unionism in the South. As the national association for the advancement of the colored peoples pointed out last year, in a statement to U.N.O.: "The South ... is the place where the labor movement has made the least progress and just because labour is so completely deprived of political and industrial power investors and monopolists are being attracted there in greater numbers and with more intensive organisation than anywhere else in the United States."

But south of the Mason-Dixie line, the workers-coloured and white—are waking up. The C.I.O., which has in general organised workers without racial distinctions in the same unions (a policy repudiated by most units of the even more right-wing American Federation of Labor) has had much success in its recent southern recruiting campaign. In three years it has doubled its membership, to the annoyance of the employers. Almost every union organiser has landed in hospital, the victim of "thugs", at some time during the campaign). The million workers now co-operating without colour-bar in these Union Locals are a million unanswerable reasons proving that there is no fundamental antagonism behind the festering hatred with which poor-white and Negro workers so often face one another in the south. Says Sancton: "Strong Unions are the chief source of intelligent race-education in America.

The Negro was brought to America for the profit of white masters whose successors today intend he should continue to fulfil that function. This is the real reason why the die-hard Dixiecrats fight so venomously against any suggested improvement in the Negro's position. This, not concern for the honor of southern womenfolk, is the real reason why the Ku Klux Klan still rides.

A. A. CARMICHAEL, ALABAMA'S ATTORNEY-GENERAL, DECLARES: "THE HOODED MOBS ARE DIRECTED BY MANIPULATORS WHO OCCUPY SKYSCRAPERS, PLUSH-OFFICE BOWLERS PLAN THE RAIDS TO KEEP RACE-HATRED ALIVE RED-HOT AND VICIOUS FOR ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL REASONS"

Times, as Bond Brothers of Louisville is discovering, have changed. Their labor, convict and free, has now enrolled in the C.I.O and the days of company checks drawn on the company store are drawing to a close. La Grange Reformatory, along wth all the rest of the color-bar big business, may soon cease to be a profitable undertaking.

WARTIME LEADERS MEET

Gen. Eisenhower, President of Columbia University, (left) and Field-Marshal Viscount Montgomery, on a visit to U.S.A.

Budapest's Famous Chain-Bridge

ON November 20th, 1849, the Budapest chain bridge was opened, to the pride of its builders, the delight of the Hungarians and the amazement of the world. Through the years, this magnificent bridge became a symbol of political liberty—because the privileged nobility, also had to pay tolls to use it. Then came the second world war—and the Germans. Retreating in January, 1945, the routed Nazis blew up the bridge. It is natural that its reconstruction became a national issue in Hungary; and on November 20th, 1949, a century to the day after its original opening, the city was festively celebrating its official reopening.

The Hungary of one hundred years ago. When the bridge was built, was dependent, politically and economically, on Austria. Serfdom was still not abolished: there were no factories, banks, commercial undertakings, etc., in the actual sense of the word. The liberal nobles, however, wanted a change, and despite political and economic difficulties, made great efforts to introduce modern institutions in the country. The planned railways, founded factories, organised steamship companies, drafted commercial laws. An old dream of the Hungarian nation, the building of a permanent bridge in the heart of the country over the Danube, emerged again. The stream is about a quarter of a mile wide between Buda and Pest, then an almost unsurmountable obstacle, but it was overcome. The chain bridge is a suspension bridge. Two mighty, arch-like pillars are built into the river to the bank, through which chains are led. The bridge proper is suspended on their chains.

Its construction can be judged adequately only when we know the circumstances under which the work was performed. 2,140 tons of iron had to be built into a bridge in a country where there was hardly a foundry or engineering workshop. There were scarcely any skilled workers, although labourers, masons and stonecutters could be found. The entire work (800 men were permanently employed) was finished in a relatively short time—in ten years, from 1839 to 1849. Ten million man-hours were built into the bridge.

In the fateful winter of 1945, when the victorious Soviet armies already besieged the city, the Germans blew up the big Danube bridges of Budapest. One after the other, the several hundred yards long, mighty bridges over the Danube fell victim to the Nazis. In 1945 the country was again divided by the river—as it was 100 years ago. Now the chain bridge has really been "re-constructed" in such a way that, while its old splendour remains untouched, everything possible has been modernised. There were great problems. Until the pillars were repaired, work on the structure itself could not begin. The towering pillars, however, could not be touched because the main ornamental eaves on the top of the pillars, weighing several tons, threatened to crumble at any moment. This danger was removed by spraying cement mortar from a great distance into the holes. The chain links, each more than 26 feet long were at the bottom of the Danube, or hung broken and bent over the waters. Two-thirds of them were salvaged and used again.

By 1948 the foundations had been repaired; but 1949 was the finishing-date. With the normal methods, one year would not suffice for the 5,000 tons of steel construction. The normal order was reversed. Cross-girders were mounted in sections, then, temporarily supported by the cross-girders, the chain was put into position. When it was ready to hold loads, the cross-girders were connected. Then came the roadway. The novelty was the building of the cross-girders in sections, supported by temporary stagings in the river, made of wooden piles. In this way several months' work were saved.

U. S. ARMY'S 'BATTLE DOWN'

The newest sports craze to sweep U. S. Army's Camp Hood, Texas, is called "Battle Down" and is a combination of Football Lacrosse—Boxing and other rough and ready sports. Armed with boxing gloves the two teams try to capture the opponent's flag placed at opposite ends of the field. One of the few rules to be observed is that a man must not be hit—when he is down—anything can happen before he does fall down.

DEVOTION TO DUTY FIRST

Rajaji's Call To Students

VISHAKAPATNAM, Dec. 17 (P.T.I.): The importance of devotion to duty was stressed by the Governor-General Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar addressing the students of the Andhra University today.

"What a nation may truly consider to be its wealth is the capacity of individuals to apply themselves with devotion to the task before them. "All deficiencies can be made up by this devotion" added the Governor-General.

His Excellency said: "I need hardly tell you that it fills me with great joy that I am able to be here among you once again after a long interval. I am glad I am before you at a time when your long standing desire to have a separate province is being fulfilled. Great hopes fill your hearts now and I wish you all good luck in new enterprise (cheers).

But I would on this occasion ask you to realise the full meaning of the often repeated statement that a new honour and a new privilege brings with it new responsibilities. I am not talking in a vague way to all people of Andhra but I am addressing these words to you friends who are gathered here.

KOSTOV EXECUTED

SOFIA, Dec. 16. (PTI-Reuter): Traicho Kostov, former Bulgarian Deputy Premier, sentenced to death for spying, was executed today, the Bulgarian news agency announced.

SOFIA, Dec. 17, (PTI-Reuter): Kostov was found guilty on Tuesday and sentensed o death.

He was accused of plotting against the present Bulgarian regime with the British, the United States and Yugoslav intelligence services. It also alleged that he tried to arrest and assassinate the late Bulgarian Prime Minister Georgi Dimitrov and that he was instrumental in leading Marshal Tito to power.

Kosov, 52, shor and bespectacled pleaded guilty to anti-Soviet activities and "lack of vigilance" in his official position. But he denied other charges.

Today the Presidium of the Bulgarian Grand National Assembly rejected Kostov's plea for mercy. It found there were no extenuating grounds for reducing the sentence.

In his written appeal to the Grand Council Kostov withdrew his original 'not guilty' pleas and admitted the charges against him.

It was learned thta Kostov also wrote a letter to 72-year-old Premier Vassily Kolarov, asking that his death sentence be commuted to life imprisonment.

He stated that if the appeal were granted, he would devote his life to the Communist Party.

Polish Plane's 'Escape' Across The Frontier

COPENHAGEN Dec. 16, (PTI-Reuter): A Polish plane carrying 15 people landed on the Danish Island of Bornholm tonight after a race against time by the pilot to "escape" across Polish frontier before his plan was discovered.

The pilot was forced down on Bornholm when he was trying to reach Britain, because he lacked equipment for night flying.

MISSING PLANE FOUND

NAGPUR, December 17. (PTI): The pilot and the aircraft of the C.P. and Berar Flying Club, reported missing since yesterday after the pilot had taken off on a solo flight, are safe according to information reaching here this morning.

The pilot had to forceland at a spot sixteen miles from Hinghanghat (Wardha district) and about 70 miles from Nagpur due to shortage of fuel, it was learnt.

The flying club Tiger-Moth is expected to return to Nagpur this afternoon.

MAJ.-GEN CHOUDHARI'S NEW JOB

JHANSI, Dec. 17 (P.T.I.): Major-General Choudhari, till recently the Military Governor of Hyderabad has assumed charge as Officer Commanding the First Armoured Division.

Bengal Sappers Beat World Record

CONSTRUCT BAILEY BRIDGE IN NEHRU'S PRESENCE

THE King George the Fifth's Own Bengal Engineer Centre at Roorkee, for the training of military engineers, had the honour of being visited for the first time, by the Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, on November 25 last on the occasion of the centenary celebrations of the Engineering College, with which it has had close associations practically all through its chequered career.

In the Royal Indian Engineer Section of the Armed Forces Wing of the Engineering and Industrial Exhibition, held at the same time, the Bengal Sappers and Miners demonstrated to Pandit Nehru the construction of a 40-foot single-single Bailey bridge. This bridge, capable of taking the heaviest lorries, was built in the astonishingly low time of 4 minutes and 40 seconds. Such demonstrations have been carried out in many parts of the world and it is thought that the achievement at Roorkee was a world record.

History Of Group

The Indian Sapper and Miner is a descendant of the Pioneer, who was created in course of time from the civilian artisan. The Bengal Sappers and Miners Group of the Corps of R.I.E. originated from the Bengal Army, to which four companies of artificers were added in September, 1776.

Raised in 1803 at Kanpur as a Corps of Bengal Pioneers by Capt. T. Wood, the Group existed as a separate arm until 1834, when it was merged into the Sappers and Miners. In 1808, a company of 'Miners' was raised for field service and continued to remain in being until it was amalgamated into the Sappers and Miners in 1819.

In 1853 the headquarters of the Corps was transferred to Roorkee, where the 3rd, 11th and 12th companies moved.

Nearabout 1878, the Corps HQ was for the first time, systematised on lines resembling modern methods and practice.

On January 1, 1906 HRH the Prince of Wales was appointed Colonel-in-Chief of the Corps, and it came to be known as "Ist Prince of Wales' Own Sappers and Miners". Four years after, its designation was further altered to "King George V's Own Sappers and Miners" and later the words "Bengal Group" were added to it.

An officer cadets' training unit of the Group came into existence at Roorkee in 1943.

The Group reached its peak strength of 23,850 in March 1944, having been enlarged seven times the strength it maintained in 1938. At the close of World War II, it had 73 units, but thereafter there was a large-scale demobilisation, nearly 11,000 men being disbanded.

Units of the group have taken part and made a mark in every campaign that the Army has fought since 1805, including Kashmir and Hyderabad, in the recent past. Some commendable work was done by the Group in World War II and several awards were won by its officers and men in different theatres for conspicuous service.

With a glorious record behind, the Bengal Group was bifurcated into two as a result of the country's partition. Fifty per cent of its personnel and most of its equipment went over to Pakistan, with the resultant depletion in strength of the parent organisation.

Friendly co-operation has existed throughout between the Bengal Sappers and Miners and the Roorkee Engineering College; actuually the former may be said to be the forerunner of the latter.

Many officers who had previously served with the Bengal Sappers and Miners now hold important positions in the British and Indian Armies.

FRENCH INDIA REFERENDUM

Special Revision Of Electoral Rolls

PONDICHERRY, Dec. 17 (PTI): A special revision of electoral rolls in French India for the forthcoming referendum will start on Tuesday, Dec. 20, according to an order of M. C. Chambon Commissioner of French India, just issued.

The order has been issued "in execution of the decree of the French Cabinet dated Nov. 22 for special revision of rolls of the communes of the four French establishments in India".

A separate order will shortly be issued by the Commissioner fixing the date and duration of the operation of the revision.

An Administrative Commission—comprising the Mayor (Chairman), two councillors and an official—will, in the meantime, prepare the draft list of names to be added and cancelled from the existing list of voters for the period between April 1949 and Feb. 1959.

According to the present rolls, there are about one lakh voters in French India in a population of 3,32,000.

SHOLAPUR, Dec. 16, (PTI): Mr. B. S. Dingre, Judge, Labour Court, Sholapur, today dismissed a case filed by an ex-employee of a textile mill here that his services were terminated with the intention of "victimising me for having given evidence in a case against the management" The management stated that the ex-employee, Ladle Saheb Peersaheb, was dismissed for participating in an illegal strike on July 29 this year, with knowledge of its illegality.

SFORZA ADVISED BY FASCISTS!

Ethiopian Minister's Retort

LONDON, Dec. 17. (PTI-Reuter): Ato Akliilou Habte Wolde, Ethiopian Foreign Minister, last night accused Italian Foreign Minister Count Carlo Sforza of speaking about Ethiopia "in terms much resembling the accusations which the Italian Government made in 1934" (the Italy-Abyssinian war started in 1935).

The Ethiopian Foreign Minister alleged that Count Sforza was "advised by ex-Fascists on colonial policy".

"A Director-General of the present Italian Colonial Service is a former Governor of Addis Ababa", he said.

"Why do the Italians keep men whose very name means terror to Ethiopians?"

ITALIANS TO BLAME

"If there have been attacks on Italians in Eritrea I deplore it, but I think the cause would be found in the actions of 20,000 Italians who make continual intrigues, supported by the agent of the Italian Government, Count Groppello.

"If these Italians remained quiet, such events as have been reported could not take place".

He said allegations by Count Sforza that Ethiopia was organising terrorism in Eritrea was "completely false and ridiculous".

BARODA, Dec. 17 (PTI): Over four thousand workers belonging to nine trade unions in the city went on a sympathetic one day strike this morning in support of the Baroda Maharaja household employees' strike which entered on its twenty-third day, today.

Institute Air Transport Inquiry Commission

Industry's Plea To Govt.

BOMBAY, Dec. 17 (U.P.I.): The appointment of a high-powered commission, completely independent of both Government and Industry, to institute a searching inquiry into the economics of air transport with a view to bolstering up the morale of the investing public, has been suggested by the Air Transport Industry in Bombay today, writes the U.P.I. city editor.

The Indian Airlines, which have incurred heavy losses up-to-date, fear that the position would deteriorate further owing to the rise in fuel cost, introduction of the night air-mail service and the reduction in fares. It is, therefore, pointed out that a commission must immediately go into the technical aspects and requirements of a sound air transport system, present and future level of costs, level of fares, mail and freight fares, organisation, policies and working of the Directorate of Civil Aviation, and the constitution and working of the Air Transport Licensing Board.

Shares of All Indian Airlines have already slumped to a very disquieting level, and no transactions whatsoever are being recorded either on the Bombay or the Calcutta Stock Exchanges. This development, it is emphasised, is the direct consequence of the feeling that there are very bleak prospects of an enquiry commission being set up in the near future by the Government of India to avert the complete breakdown of the air transport industry.

EDITOR'S "HABEAS CORPUS" PLEA

LAHORE, Dec. 16. (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Adiq Lodhi, former Editor of the daily "Insaf" of Lyallpur, who appeared before Mr. Justice Jan of the Lahore High Court today, said in his 'habeas corpus' petition that he had been arrested for accusing the West Punjab police of "lethargy in tracing out Maulana Sham Ulhaq, a Muslim League leader of Lyallpur, who had mysteriously disappeared in the middle of July last".

Mr. Lodhi was taken into custody on Oct. 14 under the West Punjab Safety Act 1949 and lodged in Mianwali Jail.

The detenu and his counsel then prayed to lead evidence in support of the allegation. The Court adjourned till Monday.

Scott's Warning To S. African Whites

LONDON, Dec. 16 (PTI): The Reverend Michael Scott, the South African missionary who gave evidence before the Trusteeship Committee on behalf of tribesmen of South West Africa, said in London tonight that somehow a peaceful solution had got to be found for South Africa's racial problems.

A warning heeded now, he said, could prevent a debacle of Western civilisation in one corner of Africa.

He told the Press Trust of India: "We cannot go on towards another blood river"—a reference to Dingaan Day observed in South Africa today in celebration of the White Man's crushing defeat of the Zulu King 100 years ago.

DHEBAR'S MINISTRY TO RESIGN

Jivraj Mehta To Be New Premier Of Saurashtra

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, December 17.

It is understood Dr. Jivraj Mehta will be the new Premier of Saurashtra Government, as Dhebarbhai's Ministry has decided to resign. The new Ministry, it is further understood, will take the oath of allegiance on January 19th.

It is credibly reported Dhebarbhai has decided to reorganise the Congress and devote his services to the public cause.

Sardar Patel has been informed of the above decision, and Dr. Jivraj Mehta will be elected as leader of the Party on 18th January, and he will submit the names of his Ministers.

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FORECAST ABOUT 1950

Simply send us a post card with the name of any flower together with your name and address and we will send you for Rs. 1/4/- postage extra, detailed account of your forthcoming 12 months showing among other things, profit and loss in business, promotion, transfer in service, birth, marriage, happiness and bodily ailments and directions will be sent to safeguard yourself from the evil influence of the stars. A trial will convince you of the accuracy of prophecies.

Pt. DEV DUTT SHASHTRI, RAJ JYOTISHI,
(B.C.B.) KARTARPUR (E.P.)

House Of Village School Mistress Looted

VICTIM GIVES EVIDENCE IN BIBINAGAR DACOITY CASE

HYDERABAD (Dn.) Dec. 17. (PTI).

RATNAMMA, a school mistress of Bibinagar village told the Special Tribunal hearing the Bibinagar Dacoity Case today that on the evening of January 10 last year, Razakars looted her house. Witness was being cross-examined by defence counsel.

Replying to a question from Mr. Rashid Siddiqui, counsel for accused Mehatab Khan and Monammed Khwaja, witness deposed that on January 10 last year no Muslim house in Bibinagar was looted by the Razakars. But apprehending retaliation by Hindus, whose houses were looted by the Razakars, all Muslims in the village had gone away to the "Musaffarkhana" near the railway station, where they all stayed for the night and returned back to the village the following evening.

Ratnamma also stated the houses of Muslims in the village were looted after the police action, but after some time some of the Muslims, who had fled the village, returned back to their home.

Witness said there was neither a president of the Bibinagar Congress, nor was she aware of a Congress office in the village.

The girls' school in Bibinagar, of which she was a teacher, was closed down for two months after the Razakar raid on the village.

Cross-examination of Ratnamma had not concluded when the Tribunal adjourned for the day.

Earlier, two doctors of the King Edward Memorial Hospital, Secunderabad, Messrs. Sirajuddin and Krishna Rao, were cross-examined by the defence counsel about the treatment some of the witnesses in the case received at the hospital for injuries alleged to have been received in the Razakar raid on Bibinagar village on January 10 last year.

Miraj To Have Medical College

MIRAJ, Dec. 17, (UPI): A medical college is likely to be started in Miraj from June 1952 by the authorities of the Miraj Mission Hospital.

The Mission Hospital autnorities propose to develop the medical college on foundation of the present Miraj Medical School, which has been training L.C.P.S. students for the past 50 years.

The Poona University Commission would visit Miraj in January 1950 to hold a primary enquiry for this purpose.

The proposed college in Miraj would be the 2nd Medical College under the Poona University's jurisdiction.

Man-Eater At Large

HALDWANI, Dec. 17. (UP): Seven persons have been done to death by a man-eater near Sukhidang on the Tanakpur-Champawat motor road, according to information received here.

People adjoining the village of Sukhidang are terror-stricken because the beast is still at large.

UNESCO CULTURAL SUB-COMMISSION

Exhibition And Cultural Festival In City Next Week

A two-day session of the Cultural Sub-Commission of the Indian National Commission for co-operation with the U.N.E.S.C.O. will be held at the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Bombay next week. The session opens at 3 p.m. on December 23. The following day, the Sub-Commission will hold two meetings, the first from 9-30 a.m. to 1 p.m. and the second from 3 to 5-30 p.m.

The Government of Bombay will be 'At Home' to the members of the Sub-Commission at 5-30 p.m. on December 23. They will be entertained at similar party by the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, at the same hour the following day.

Art lovers will have a unique opportunity of witnessing a collection of pictures, which will be exhibited at the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan in connection with the U.N.E.S.C.O. Session, and a cultural festival.

The exhibition will be opened by Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad, Minister for Education, Government of India, at 4-15 p.m. on December 23.

The paintings lent by the U.N.E.S.C.O. which are reproductions of famous contemporary European masters, old paintings from the Bhavan's collections and also paintings of Ravi Shankar Raval will be on view at the Bhavan's premises every day from 3 to 6 p.m. from December 23 to January 1. On Sundays and public holidays, the exhibition will be open to public from 9 a.m. to 12 noon also. A nominal admission fee of annas four will be charged. The paintings will be sent to New Delhi for the U.N.E.S.C.O. session after the present exhibition.

A ten-day cultural festival, from December 23 to January 1, is being organised by the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan on the occasion. The festival includes Indian and Western music, plays and variety entertainment.

DRAFT ELECTORAL ROLLS

Ready For Inspection

BOMBAY, Dec. 17.

The work in regard to the preparation of the draft electoral rolls on the basis of adult franchise, which is being done at present by the Collectors under instructions of the Government, is nearing completion in Bombay Province.

Under the Electoral law, which will be enacted soon after the new Constitution comes into force on January 26, 1950, there will be a statutory first publication of the electoral rolls; and necessary time will be granted for filing claims and objections and the rolls will be revised statutorily after the hearing of claims and objections.

However, with a view to facilitating that work, the Government has decided that an additional opportunity should be given to members of the public to examine the draft rolls before they are sent for printing. Arrangements are accordingly being made to keep a copy of the manuscript rolls at the office of the respective Mamlatdars. Any member of the public who desires to inspect the draft electoral roll may do so after obtaining the permission of the Mamlatdar concerned. Suggestions, if any, should be communicated in writing to the Mamlatdar before January 15, 1950.

CENTRE'S CONTRIBUTION

NEW DELHI, Dec. 17.

The Government of India are likely to allocate Rs. one crore to meet part of the expenditure incurred by Provincial and State Governments in the preparation of electoral rolls under the new constitution, it is learned.

The fifty per cent of the money spent by the various Governments in the preparation of electoral rolls is to be reimbursed from the centre.

'Asian Women' Greet Stalin

LONDON, December 16. (PTI-Reuter): The Asian Women's Conference representing 500,000,000 women closed in Peking this evening after sending greetings to Generalissimo Stalin for his seventieth borthday, according to a New China News Agency report.

The conference also passed several resolutions addressed to the women of Asia and Western Europe.

World Union To Practise Non-Violence

PACIFIST CONFERENCE PLAN TO IMPLEMENT GANDHIJI'S TEACHINGS

WARDHA, Dec. 17 (UPI).

PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU, Prime Minister of India, will address the World Pacifist Conference, to be held at Wardha from December 25 to January 1, 1950, on the last day of the session.

The conference will be presided over by Dr. Rajendra Prasad.

Rev. Michael Scott of South Africa is expected to attend the session.

Delegates from nearly 32 countries of the world would, during their stay in Wardha, meet some of the close associates of Gandhiji in the hope of getting "fresh light and fresh strength for the task of fighting against war."

CONCRETE PLANS

It is understood that the Pacifist Conference may formulate plans leading to the formation of a World Union of men and women who are trying to practise non-violence and to apply it to social and political problems and building up of a social order in the world based on co-operation and not on exploitation.

Some of the delegates from foreign countries feel that, with the increasing threat to civilisation by such destructive weapons as the atom bomb, interest in Gandhiji's ideology is growing and that a more effective plan to interpret India to the West must be found.

RAJENDRA PRASAD TO BROADCAST

P.T.I. adds:—

Dr. Rajendra Prasad will broadcast a message on world peace from Gandhiji's hut on December 24 at 7 p.m.

After the inauguration of the conference on December 25, by Acharya Vinoba Bhave, Rajendra Prasad and Mr. Kishorilal Mashruwala will deliver their addresses. The proceedings of the inaugural session will be relayed by the Nagpur station of All-India Radio.

The inaugural session will be open to the press.

The conference from December 26 to 31 will be entirely closed to the press and public. The Publicity Committee of the Conference will prepare a daily bulletin about the conference which will be handed to the representatives of news agencies.

I.L.O. CHIEF SPEAKS TO PRESSMEN

A press conference was addressed by Mr. David A. Morse, Director-General, Inter-national Labour Organisation, at Cochin House, New Delhi, on Friday. Mr. Morse is on a visit to India in connection with the forthcoming meeting of the Governing Body of the I.L.O. at Mysore. Photo shows: Mr. David A. Morse addressing the Conference. Among those who appear in the picture are Mr. S. Lall, Secretary to the Ministry of Labour, Government of India; Mr. R. Rao, Assistant Director, I.L.O.; and Mr. K. E. Mathew.

CITY & SUBURBS

Today

Hindu: Magsar Vad 14, 2006.
Muslim: Safar 27, 1369.
Parsi: Tir 17, 1319.
Sunrise: 7-6 a.m. Sunset: 6-5 p.m.
Hightide: 10-12, 23-40. Lowtide: 04-44, 16-36.

Today's Engagement

UNITED YOUTHS: Variety entertainment programme at Sundrabai Hall 3 p.m. Raja Maharaj Singh, Governor of Bombay will preside.

VANITA SAMAJ, DADAR: Twenty-second annual gathering at Cadel Road 4-30 p.m.

KALAMANDIRAM, KALYAN: Veena performance by Shrimati Thangammal at Gayan Samaj Hall Kalyan 6 p.m.

SAMYUKTA KARNATAK SANGHA: Music by Mrs. Rajamma Kallolimath at Kitte Bhandari Hall, Dadar, 8-30 p.m.

KHALSA COLLEGE, MARATHI VANGMAYA MANDAL: Annual gathering at 5 p.m.

SHARDA MANDIR HIGH SCHOOL: Fifteenth annual gathering at People's Hall, Congress House, 9 a.m. Mrs. Sulochana Modi will preside.

K.M.S. PAREL HIGH SCHOOL: First anniversary of the Late Dr. R. K. Shirodkar's demise at School hall 4 p.m.

ISMAIL YUSUF COLLEGE: Elocution competition 4 p.m.

SCHOOL FOR BLIND: Variety entertainment programme at King's Circle 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.

UNION OF MAHA KARNATAK RASTRA SABHA: Public meeting at Sirdar High School, Khetwadi, 12th Lane, III Floor, 6 p.m. Subject: Formation of Separate Province of Karnatak.

SOCIALIST PARTY (BOMBAY): 'People's March' from Kamgar Maidan, Parel, at 2-30 p.m.

THE WEATHER

POONA, Dec. 17, (PTI): Following is the daily weather summary for Saturday, Dec. 17, 1949:—

Weather has been dry over the country.

Night temperatures have fallen appreciably in the central parts of the country. They were appreciably below normal in West Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Madhya Bharat and the west Central Provinces.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL SUNDAY EVENING:—Dry weather over the country except for light showers in the extreme south of the peninsula

Night temperatures will fall in north-west India and the United Provinces.

Following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours, with total rainfall from Dec. 1, 1949, and departure from normal recorded at 08-30 hours I.S.T on Dec. 17, 1949:—

Ahmedabad 86 61 0 0 0, Ahmednagar 86 51 0 0 minus 0.2, Allahabad — 49 0 0 minus 0.2, Bangalore 77 56 0 0 minus 0.3, Baroda 88 52 0 0 0, Belgaum 31 57 0 0 minus 0.2, BOMBAY 89 68 0 0 0, Calcutta 75 49 0 0 minus 0.1, Colombo 85 72 0 1.6 minus 1.7, Delhi 75 47 0 0 minus 0.3, Hyderabad (Dn.) 82 52 0 0 minus 0.2, Lucknow 73 47 0 0 minus 0.1, Madras 83 66 0 0 minus 3.6, Mahabaleshwar 74 58 0 0 minus 0.2, Mysore 79 58 0 0 minus 0.3, Nagpur 82 48 0 0 minus 0.2, Patna 72 50 0 0 minus 0.1, Poona 85 50 0 0 minus 0.1, Sholapur 87 56 0 0 minus 0.3, Simla 50 37 0 0 minus 0.7, Surat 93 59 0 0.

KARACHI, Dec. 17, (PTI-Reuter): The United States Steel Mission, which has been in Pakistan for last seven weeks exploring the possibilities of opening of a steel plant in Pakistan, is expected to submit its report to the Government of Pakistan in February next, it was learnt here today.

'PHONE SUBSCRIBERS' GRIEVANCES

Demand For Inquiry

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Bombay Telephone Association, an organisation of telephone subscribers in the City, has urged the Government of India to appoint a Special Committee "to examine the records of the Telephone Department."

The Association has suggested that the Committee should be invested "with powers to adduce evidence before them and report on all 'out of turn' telephone connections given by the Department in the past and the various grievances of the public in general".

In a letter to the Minister for Communications, the Association "strongly disfavoured the idea of charging premiums for telephones" and said that "the illegal premium system, now proposed to be legalised for Government purposes without eliciting public opinion, is unjustifiable and unwarranted."

The Association pointed out that "no honest person of average means and limited income would be prepared to fritter away a capital sum for merely getting a telephone line, the working of which has already proved to be the most inefficient in the world."

BOY SCOUTS' RALLY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

About 4,500 Boy Scouts from 21 districts in the Province took part in an impressive Scout Rally held at the Cross Maidan today. The rally was organised by the Bombay Provincial Boy Scouts Association.

Sir Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Sheriff of Bombay, who presided on the occasion paid a tribute to the smart turn out of the boys. He also complimented the Association for the valuable work it was doing in the cause of promoting scouting service in the Province.

Commander Godrej, Provincial Commissioner of Boy Scouts, who also spoke, appealed for the cooperation of the public in promoting this well-deserved cause.

REFUGEE'S MARCH— FOR FREE RATIONS

KOLHAPUR, December 16, (PTI): More than a thousand refugees from Gandhi Nagar camp, five miles from Kolhapur, marched in a procession yesterday to the Collector's office.

In a statement presented to the Collector, the refugees have threatened to go on a fast from December 25, if they were not supplied with free ration as hitherto. Authorities of the Gandhi Nagar Refugee Camp have intimated the refugees that their free food rations will be discontinued from January 1, 1950.

About two hundred refugees from the same camp have been removed to Sandhenpur Camp near Ahmedabad.

S. T. Buses On Kolhapur— Ratnagiri Road

KOLHAPUR, Dec. 16 (PTI): State Transport buses will ply on the Kolhapur-Ratnagiri road from January 1, 1950.

Municipal workers of Jaisingpur have resumed work following an assurance by the Collector of Kolhapur that the suspended workers will be reinstated. The workers started the strike on Dec. 11.

BASSEIN ELECTRIC SUPPLY

Government's Successful Intervention

(From Our Correspondent).

VILE PARLE, Dec. 17.

The deadlock between the Bassein Electric Supply Company and its consumers over the question of increase in the electric rates with effect from November has been resolved due to the intervention of Government, who have directed the company to maintain the 'status quo' till the findings of the Committee appointed by Government are known and acted upon. The public, who had been non-cooperating with the company since December, by cutting off their supplies have decided in a public meeting presided over by the Municipal President Mr D. J Patil, to restore their connections with immediate effect.

MORVI, Dec. 16 (PTI): A convention of the textile workers of Saurashtra (INTUC) held here today requested the Government to introduce Industrial Disputes Act on the lines of the one existing Bombay.

REDUCTION OF B. P. TAX?

Palliatives To Dividend Control Ordinance

BOMBAY, Saturday

Broadening of the investment market and indications of capital formation were the special features in Bombay markets during the current week. The city correspondent of the Press Trust of India, reviewing the market transactions for the week, writes that this was the direct result of the optimistic note struck by Dr. John Matthai, India's Finance Minister in his speech at the Associated Chambers of Commerce at Calcutta on Monday last Dr. John Matthai had said: "The worst was over" and "we can look forward to the future with a certain amount of confidence."

Dr. John Matthai's declaration that large sums of tax-evaded funds which were at present floating aimlessly and helping inflationary conditions should be mopped up without undue delay and brought into useful channels of investment, has been welcomed by financial circles. The idea of Government issuing bearer bonds at a premium of Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 with a non-cashability clause for one year, is regarded as the most satisfactory solution for the difficult and delicate problem of tax-evaded money. If by prompt action vast sums of money which are at present lying dormant unproductively, can be tapped, the investment market will be substantially helped. There has been a general feeling in the market that the manner in which Dr. John Matthai referred to this important problem, indicated early action by Government and this has had good effect on the investment market.

Another important factor which has been responsible for the steady upward trend in all scrips is the expected relief and concessions in the next budget in respect of taxation.

There has been widespread belief in market circles that Dr. John Matthai's next budget proposals would contain some palliatives to the dividend control ordinance and a possible reduction, if not total abolition, of the business profit tax. These two factors have been uppermost in the minds of operators for a week now.

Purchase Of Cloth From Textile Mills

BOMBAY, Saturday.

In pursuance of a recent decision of the Textile Commissioner, processors who hold a valid dealer's or processor's licence under the Bombay Cotton Cloth Dealers' Licensing Order are now permitted to purchase cloth from Textile Mills from "free sale" quota.

SECURITY DEPOSITS FROM POONA PERIODICALS

Security deposits have been demanded by the Government of Bombay from the publishers of three newspapers of POONA, the daily "Kal," the biweekly "Kesari" and the weekly "Akhand Bharat" and the keepers of the respective presses where they are being printed.

In the case of the "Kesari", the security amount is Rs. 3,000 each from the publisher and the keeper of the press and in the case of the other two periodicals it is Rs. 500 each from the publisher and the keeper of the press.

Action followed the publication of the article entitled "National Victims of Capital Punishment" in the issue of the "Kesari" of November 15, of the article entitled "Let The Three Souls Attain Salvation" in the issue of the "Kal" of November 16 and of the article entitled "Hanged, but Whom?" in the issue of the "Akhand Bharat" of November 20, 1949.

Refund Of Security

The Government of Bombay has decided to refund the security amount of Rs. 3,000 to the keeper of the Mauj Printing Bureau, Bombay. The amount was deposited with the Chief Presidency Magistrate in April last.

Sweden and France signed a one-year trade agreement. No definite figure for the value of trade was given, but preliminary estimates put it at about 350 million crowns.

K. C. REDDY RE-ELECTED

Mysore Legislature Congress Party Chief

BANGALORE, Dec. 17 (PTI): Mr. K. Chengalroy Reddy was today re-elected Leader of the Congress Party in the Mysore Legislature.

He polled 38 votes against 23 secured by the opposing candidate Mr. K. Hanumanthiah.

The party met this afternoon with Mr. S. Chenniah, Chairman of the Parliamentary Sub-Committee, in the chair.

Of the 65 members of the party 63 attended the meeting and the two candidates seeking election did not vote.

Mr. K. C. Reddy has thus been called upon to continue to be the Chief Minister for another term.

Another Karnatak M. L. A. Resigns

MADRAS, Dec. 17 (PTI): Mr. K. Iswara, M.L.A. from South Kanara, has sent resignation of his membership in the Madras Legislative Assembly to the president of the Karnataka Provincial Congress Committee as a "protest against the non-formation of the Karnataka Province".

Devaluation Make India Pay More

BOMBAY, Dec. 17.

As a result of devaluation of the Rupee, India will have to pay a further contribution to the International Monetary Fund to make up its quota of 400 million U.S. dollars. The amount of the fresh subscription is estimated at about Rs. 60 crores.

Prior to devaluation, India's quota stood at 27.53 million in gold and Rs. 37,24,70,000.

Similarly, the amount payable to the World Bank is unofficially estimated at about Rupees five crores.

Greek Prince To Lead Toda Deputation

OOTACAMUND, December 17, (PTI): A deputation on behalf of the Todas (aboriginal tribe of Nilgiris) led by Prince Peter of Greece will wait on the Governor-General at Madras, it is learnt here.

Prince Peter who has completed his studies of anthropology in South India, is leaving for Kalimpong on the borders of tibet early in the New Year. He and the Princess will continue their studies of Tibetan tribes.

France Wants An Aircraft-Carrier

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16, (PTI-Reuter): France has asked for a 14,000-ton American aircraft-carrier and planes to be included among arms and equipment allocated to her under the North Atlantic Pact, diplomatic officials said here today.

Despatch Of Sea Mails

BOMBAY, Dec. 17.

The next despatch of overseas mails from India for Western Pakistan (parcel mails only), Iraq and Iran will be made from Bombay on December 21, 1949 by B.I.S.S. "Dumra".

Mails arriving in Bombay Foreign Post upto 6 p.m. on December 20 will be included in the despatch subject to limit of shipping space.

RENTS CONTROL ACT APPLIED TO SHAHAPUR

BOMBAY, Dec. 17.

All the provisions of part II of the Bombay Rents, Hotel and Lodging House Rates Control Act, 1947, have been applied, with effect from December 15, 1947, to the Shahapur Municipal District in respect of all premises let for residence or education or let to the Government or to a local authority for the purpose of setting up an office, or a public hospital, or a dispensary. Shahapur is in Belgaum district.

BOMBAY RACES

Kheemsingh Excels Again

GAMBLE FOR LOVE AND RANA PRATAP OBLIGE IN STAR EVENTS

By Our Racing Correspondent

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Cheers echoed at Mahaluxmi this afternoon when the great Philosopher filly, Gamble for Love simply toyed with her ten opponents when cantering home in the 1,000 Guineas, the outstanding feature in the programme. .

Kheem Singh took her to the front quickly and had an armchair ride in the rich race. Neglected Willow Stream was six lengths behind second and Rukhsana was third. Her stable mate, Neola who lost a stirrup during the race plodded to fourth place.

Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's Rana Pratap, the raging favourite recorded a facile victory in the Baroda Cup run over a mile.

THREE OBJECTIONS

Three objections marred the day's sport. Two of them raised against Kheem Sing rider of winners of the second and third event were overruled after routine enquiries but the last one was in the fourth event and it was a double objection. Nizamuddin, the winner, was not concered in it. The rider of third-placed Lochinvar voiced against runner-up Macdonald, while Purtu Singh, who astride Tamanna, the fourth horse, protested against the rider of Lochinvar. The stewards arrived at a quick decision and disqualified Macdonald. Tasi, the apprentice rode the disqualified horse like a

Mr. A. C. Ardeshir, owner of Rana Pratap, being presented with the Baroda Cup, by Sir. Jamshetjee Jeejeebhoy.

Chinaman. He was in the first instance slow, away from the gate and below the distance he was seen running in and out and caused lot of interference.

Talib had a field day today. He bagged the 1,000 Guineas with Gamble for Love and had both the divisions of the Gholvad Plate through his two-year-old National Flag and Maharaj Pramukh.

Akbar Khan pulled a rich double late in the evening through rank outsider Fashion Parade and Trunk Call.

A punter who combined Rana Pratap, Goodwill and Fashion Parade collected Rs. 15,694 for a tenner while another who punched a card of Rs. five on Cherry Blossom, Rana Pratap and Fashion Parade received Rs. 4,130-8-0.

Twenty-two persons cashed the treble event pool today. Each ticket returned Rs. 6,909.

The following are the results:—

THE GHOLVAD PLATE. Division II—Distance 5 furlongs.

Maharaja of Morvi's NATIONAL FLAG 8-7 Antoo 1
Rani of Jetpur's HANGOVER 8-7 Purtusingh 2
Mr and Mrs. L. N. Kapadia's LIBERATOR 8-7 Uttamsingh .. 3
Mr. A. J. Moshi's DAGANIA 8-7 Dar 4
All ran.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 13. Places Rs. 11, Rs. 16 and Rs. 12.
Trainer: A. L. J. Talib.
Won by 3 lengths, 2 1/2 lengths, 6 lengths.
Time: 1 min. 3 2-5 secs.
Winner trained by A. L. J. Talib.

THE GHOLVAD PLATE. Division II—Distance 5 furlongs.

Maharaja of Morvi's MAHARAJ PRAMUKH 8-7 Kheemsingh 1
Rajkumari Mrudularaje of Akalkot's BLACK MAGIC 8-7 Medhe 2
Mr. A. H. Wadia's GOLDEN ORB 8-7 Duffy 3
Mr. J. R. Bhadani's GOLD SPA 8-7 S. Chavan 4
Not run: Choppy and Al Hamil.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 16. Places Rs. 11, Rs 11 and Rs. 11.
Trainer: A. L. J. Talib.
Won by 2 3/4 lengths, Shd., 5 lengths.
Time: 1 min. 4 secs.
Winner trained by A. L. J. Talib.

THE TROMBAY PLATE—7 Furlongs

Mr. A. K. Shah's CHERRY BLOSSOM 8-11 Kheem Singh 1
Mr. and Mrs. K. M. Mistry's SHAH FREDOON 9-0 S. Chavan 2
Mr. M. Mustafa's AAFRIN 8-11 Whiteside 3
Mr. P. D. Aswani's PESSU PASHA 9-0 Hanuman Singh 4
Not run: Little Star, Salamat.
Won by Nk., 3/4 length, 1/2 length.
Time: 1 min. 30 2-5 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 68. Places Rs. 20, Rs. 18 and Rs. 20.
Winner trained by Bhagwagar.

THE KARACHI PLATE (Div. II)—7 Furlongs.

Mr. N. G. Peermahomed's NIZAMUDDIN 8-1 J. Bhosle 1
Mr. Fali H. Mehta's LOCHINVAR 7-10 Cunningham 2
Maharaja of Morvi's TAMANNA 9-2 Purtu Singh 3
Mr. M. R. Agarwals MACDONALD 8-10 Tasi 4
Not run: Hikmet.
Won by 1/2 length, Nk., Hd.
Time: 1 min. 29 2-5 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 194. Places Rs. 43, Rs. 19 Rs. 17.
Winner trained by Raymond.

THE INDIAN 1,000 GUINEAS (1949)—1 Mile.

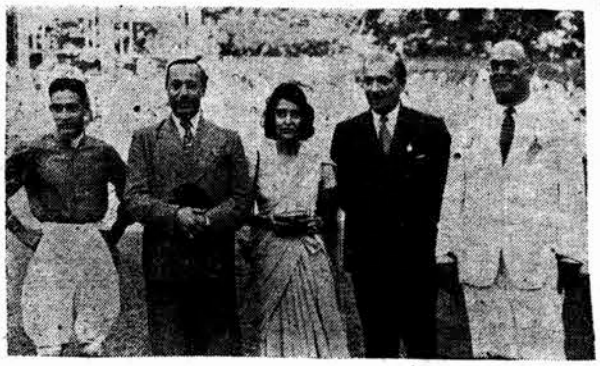
M/s. M. H. Ahmedbhoy and A. J. Wadia's GAMBLE FOR LOVE 8-7 Kheem Singh 1
Rao Bahadur D. A. Surve's WILLOW STREAM 8-7 J. Bhosle 2
Mr. K M. Modi's RUKSHANA 8-7 Duffy 3
Mr. R. J. Gazdar's NEOLA 8-7 Antoo Y. 4
All ran.
Won by 6 lengths, 2 1/2 lengths 2 1/2 lengths.
Time: 1 min. 41 1-5 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 14. Places Rs. 11, Rs. 23 and Rs. 12.
Winner trained by A. L. J. Talib.

THE BARODA CUP—1 Mile.

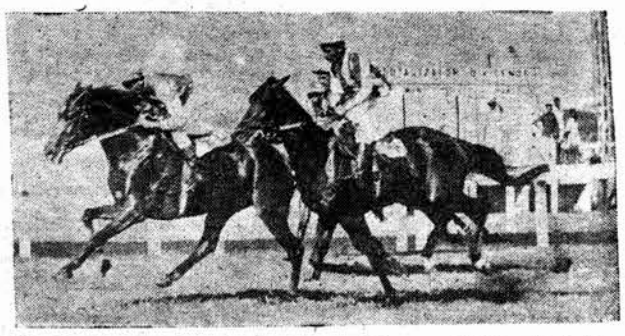
M/s. A. C. and Sohrab A. C. Ardeshir's RANA PRATAP 8-10 Duffy 1
Maharaja of Idar's ROYAL CRUSADER 9-2 Rickaby 2
Mrs. A. L. J. Talib's KHUNDIL 8-0 S. Chavan 3
Maharani Seeta Devi of Baroda's RAGHU 8-10 R. Bhosle 4
Not run: Adeline.
Won by 2 1/4 lengths, 2 lengths, Nk.
Time: 1 min. 40 1-5 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 26. Places Rs. 13 Rs. 18 Rs. 21.
Winner trained by Buckley.

THE VIRAR PLATE—1 1/4 Miles.

Mr. Diamond's GOODWILL 8-5 Whiteside 1
Mr. Anantram J. Shah's GAME BID 8-10 Duffy 2
Mrs. P. Ryland's SUMMER LIGHTNING 8-10 Damodar 3
Mr. T. A. Husein's PROSPERO 8-0 S. Chavan 4
All ran.
Won by 1 1/2 length, Hd., 2 lengths.
Time: 2 mins. 8 2-5 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 128. Places Rs. 21, Rs. 17 and Rs. 12.
Winner trained by Sion Nessim.



A group photo taken after the presentation of the Gold Cup for the 1,000 Guineas won by Gamble for Love: (From left to right) Kheem Singh (Jockey), Talib (Trainer), Mrs. Wadia, Sir J. Jeejeebhoy who presented the Cup and co-owner Mr. M. H. Ahmedbhoy.



The Trombay Plate (7 furlongs) Cherry Blossom finishes ahead of Shah Freedon and Aafrin.

THE KANARA PLATE—1 1/4 Miles.

Mr. H. H. Vaziralli's FASHION PARADE 8-7 Bhoor Singh 1
Mr. H. C. Jehangir's MACK 9-4 Damodar 2
Mr. J. C. Shah's ARMY AND NAVY 7-2 Shiba 3
Mr. Zito's BANSHEE 8-7 Narsi 4
Not run: King's Cup.
Won by 1 1/2 length, Hd., Hd.
Time: 2 mins. 12 2-5 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 472. Places Rs. 195, Rs. 33 and Rs. 54.
Winner trained by Akbar Khan.

The KARACHI PLATE (Div. I)—7 Furlongs.

Mr. M. A. Ansari's TRUNK CALL 7-12 J. Bhosle 1
M/s. M. H. Ahmedbhoy and A. J. Wadia's DEUCE OF CLUBS 9-0 Kheem Singh 2
Rajkumari Mrudularaje of Akalkot's FURAT 7-11 Shivanna 3
Mr. M. R. Agarwal's GREAT LADY 8-3 S. Chavan 4
All ran.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 157. Places Rs. 48, Rs. 16 and Rs. 110.
Winner trained by Akbar Khan.

POONA KENNEL CLUB

Cocker Spaniel Outstanding

POONA, December 14.

The Poona Kennel Club held its 16th Championship Show on the 11th December 1949 at the Southern Command Gymnasium. Mr. N. C. Bose the well-known Judge from Calcutta judged the Show and Mrs. D. H. Surve presented the Cups at the end of the Show. A new Challenge Cup presented by H. Q. Poona Sub Area was added to the already splendid collection of Cups on display.

Outstanding among the winning exhibits were Miss K. H. Wheatley's imported Cocker Spaniel Cavalier of Cotsvalley of Ware winner of the Governor's Cup and Challenge Cups for best Gondog and Cocker Spaniel and Countess Chloe of Ware. Reserve to the best exhibit; Major J. W. Goldsmith's pair of home bred Bull Terriers Honey suckle de Mascarade best exhibit opposite sex and Soleil de Mascarade reserve best opposite sex, which carried away most of the Challenge Cups awarded to Bred in India exhibits. Miss Cama's home bred Airedale Terrier puppy The Imp of Aireford which won the Challenge Cups for best puppy, best junior, best Airedale, best bred by exhibitor and the coveted Sir Victor Sassoon Cup for best exhibit owned by a member, and Mrs. Stella Dyer's Pomeranian dog Ch: Bensmark Natty Bit which won all the Challenge Cups for Toy Dogs.

The following is the list of Challenge Certificate winners:—

King Charles Spaniel Bitch: SWEETIE OF OLD ROWLEY. Pekingese Dog CHUA OF KHILONA. Pekingese Bitch MISTY POINT SERA-DINA. Pomeranian Dog Ch: BENSMARK NATTY BIT. Alsatian Dog [illegible] VON ERICHDOFF. ALSATIAN BITCH CRENA VON GARTENWERTH. Irish Setter Dog BALLYMENA REBEL OF FAME. Cocker Spaniel Dog CAVALIER OF COTSVALLEY OF WARE. Cocker Spaniel Bitch COUNTESS CHLOE OF WARE. Afghan Hound Bitch NOORJEHAN. Airedale Terrier Dog THE IMP OF AIREFORD. Bull Terrier White Dog SOLEIL DE MASCARADE. Bull Terrier White Bitch HONEY SUCKLE DE MASCARADE. Fox Terrier Smooth Bitch DURBAR JILL.

MEN'S DOUBLES TITLE FOR YUGOSLAV PAIR

Bengal Lawn Tennis Championships

CALCUTTA, Dec. 17, (P.T.I.): The Yugoslav pair, D'Mitic and M. Branovic, ranked numbers 1 and 2 respectively, won the men's doubles title in the Bengal Lawn Tennis Championships at the Eden Gardens this afternoon. But they were fully extended by the young Calcutta pair, Naresh Kumar and K. B. Madan, the fourth set running to twenty games. In fact the Indians were thrice within the match-point in the fourth set, having won the first and the third but failed in the final stroke.

Staging a glorious comepack after ten years, Mrs. Leela Dayal, wife of the Chief Minister of Sikkim, won the ladies crown in the championships defeating Miss L. Woodbridge, now ranked no 3, in straight sets.

D'Mitic and Mrs. C. E. Cargin of Calcutta qualified to meet Narendra Nath and Miss P. Khanna at the expense of Sumant Misra and Miss V. Alexy in the mixed doubles final.

The Yugoslav Champion, D'Mitic, today showed temper unknown in Indian tennis which many observers think, unnerved the young Kumar and Madan.

COMMONWEALTH TEAM RECOVERS BRILLIANTLY

EIGHTH WICKET STAND REALIZES 163 RUNS. IN SECOND TEST

Gallant Century By Freer: Mantri Bowled For A "Duck"

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Yesterday the cricket at the Stadium in the Second 'unofficial' test between the Commonwealth team and India was sensational when no less than seven tourists wickets fell for 245 runs, but today it was the uncertainty of the game that ruled the day. The tourists eighth wicket partnership between Freer and Pettiford realized 163 runs. Freer went on to obtain his century before his side's innings terminated at 448. India started disastorously when in Lamberts' opening over he got Mantri bowled neck and crop with the sixth ball. Modi and Merchant however held the fort to the end of the day and at close of play had each scored 34 and 23 respectively in a total of 58 runs. Modi playing correct cricket was much faster than the skipper.

Pettiford and Freer plodded on steadily to place their side on quite a firm footing. They were cautious and forceful and Freer who scored 132 runs played a patient and onerous innings. Pettiford gave him valuable support before being caught by Mantri off Mankad with his scores at 72.

The crowd today was exceptionally large and many had to go home disappointed for want of tickets particularly in the East stand. By noon at least 40,000 people watched the game.

DETAILS OF PLAY

Freer and Pettiford the overnight not outs came out to resume the tourists first innings at the total at 245 for the loss of seven wickets. Modi commenced the attack from the Club end to Freer and in the very first delivery a single was scored but the batsman was cautious.

From the Churchgate end Phadkar bowled to Freer and was proving dangerous. Of his second delivery Freer glided the ball to leg and scored three rather a snickish stroke, but without much danger as there was no fielder in place. From the Club end Modi bowled to Freer again this time and the over proved costly as five runs accrued.

Merchant rang on his bowling changes bringing on Hazare after Modi had completed three overs, but this did not prove effective. At the other end Phadkar was replaced by Rangachari after sending down 3 overs the second proving to be a maiden. Mankad relieved Hazare and both Freer and Pettiford were much more watchful Mankad's first over was a maiden.

With an hour's batting this morning the tourists were able to score only 43 runs of which Pettiford had scored 14 and Freer 29. The total now stood at 288. The rate of scoring was rather slow as the batsmen were cautious.

Hazare who was replaced by Mankad now took over from the Churchgate end relieving Rangachari but after having sent down five overs he was replaced by C. S. Nayudu and it was now that the slow bowlers were proving effective. Mankad and Nayudu were subduing teh batsmen and runs were coming in ones and twos.

The 300 of the innings was registered after 375 minutes of batting when Freer sent Hazare through cover for a four Freer was now nearing his fifty mark. Hemu Adikari replaced Mankad at the Club end. Freer obtained his fifty by driving Adikari in his second over for a four straight past Mankad, who was fielding at mid-on.

Freer took 110 minutes to get his half century and the tourists total stood at 320.

Phadkar was again brought on from the Churchgate end and in his second over last ball Pettiford gave Mankad a very difficult chance at short fine leg. Pettiford gave his side an anxious moment as he went up to face a bumper from Phadkar in the third over and in defending with a straight blade the ball came up half way but Phadkar who ran up failed to get to it.

In the last ball of Phadkar's over before lunch Pettiford hooked him to the square leg boundary to register the 350 of the innings. Simultaneously this gave Pettiford his own individual 50. The teams now adjourned for lunch with still 3 wickets to go and the overnight not outs. Freer and Pettiford having still to continue with their respective scores at 65 and 50. The grand total was 351 for 7 wkts.

Freer was given a life by Mankad at short fine leg off Phadkar's bowling when he tried to hook an inswinger but Mankad who made a gallant attempt to hold it was taken unawares. Freer's score was now 72.

Off Phadkar's first ball in the next over. Freer stole a short run. Rangachari ran in and aimed plumb at the wickets, but Pettiford was well in his crease. The occasional bumpers from Phadkar now started, but Pettiford stole a single and then another to face the bowling again.

Pettiford skied the ball dangerously over Adikari who was fielding deep mid-off. Adikari ran ahead but he was too late and the batsmen crossed over for 3. An over throw.

Freer greeted the change of Phadkar for Mankad with a hit to extra cover and crossed over for two, but Pettiford ran short and umpire rightly declared so.

Freer once more increased his rate of scoring as he was nearing the ninety mark and scored two successive boundaries of C. S. Nayudu. He sent Nayudu second ball through mid-off for four. Rusi Modi chased, but failed to get his leg to the ball The next ball was snicked through the slips to reach the North Stand sight screen for four. Freer individual score now reached 94.

Pettiford was content with allowing his partner face the bowling but when they did change over he sent Nayudu to deep fine leg for three rather highish. Rangachari failed to gather well. This gave Pettiford his individual 70. Freer now faced Mankad.

With Freer's score at 98, an unsuccessful attempt to get him l.b.w. was made. It did not take long for Freer to get his test century for he pushed a ball through mid on off C. S. Nayudu and ran two. Freer took 185 minutes for his century.

Vinoo Mankad broke up the seventh wicket partership when the score was 408. He got Pettiford caught behind off his third delivery. Pettiford had scored 72 valuable runs for the Commonwealth side and the Freer-Pettiford partnership realized 166 runs.

George Tribe, the Australian left hander now occupied the crease and opened cautiously. Freer greeted his arrival with a four to square leg.

Vijay Merchant, the Indian Skipper now left the field and Hazare took over. The new ball was taken at 410 and Phadkar was entrusted with it but it did not take its toll. Merchant soon resumed and the substitute left. Modi who took over from the Club end was proving expensive.

Hazare took over from Modi and the ninth wicket fell at 441. George Tribe being declared l.b.w. to Hazare's second delivery. Freer was still keeping his end up being 128.

Lambert came in as last man and stole a single off Hazare's fourth ball with a snick between second and third slip. Freer was soon out in Hazare's next over when he went forward to a good length ball off his second delivery, and Hazare ran forward and held him to terminate the Commonwealth teams first innings at 448. The innings terminated at 3-25 p.m.

India commenced their innings with Vijay Merchant and M. K. Mantri at exactly 3-40 p.m. Lambert operated from the Churchgate end. Vijay square cut him at his very first ball to open his account and the Indian scoring with a single. Mantri who now faced Lambert let his first ones pass by safely. Lambert now sent down a no ball with his sixth delivery and with the very next ball had Mantri's middle stump shattered for 0.

Modi who came in next proved to be on the aggressive side from the start and in his first ball he took a single of Lambert and then hit Ray Smith to cover for a four and then square cut another to the boundary. The teams then adjourned for tea the score being 10 runs for 1 wicket.

Both Merchant and Modi were determined to fight with their backs to the wall and Modi characteristically drove Lambert's first ball after tea through the covers for a four and Merchant treated Smith similarly sending him to the long on boundary.

At 33 the first bowling change was effected and Freer took over from Ray Smith. The scoring rate was kept at a run a minute as Modi square cut Lambert for four to register 40 runs in 40 minutes. The bowling changes were swift and left hander Worrell replaced Lambert at 41 and Tribe replaced Freer. Freer, of course wanted to change ends, but he came in for a great deal of punishment 11 runs being scored of his over. Worrell then replaced him again. Tribe at the other end sent down two maiden overs the last one was the final one for the day. The score card reading 58 for 1 wicket. Merchant batting with 23 and Modi not out 34.

SCORE BOARD

COMMONWEALTH TEAM
(First Innings)

W. Place l.b.w. Modi	9
J. Holt b Modi	0
N. Oldfield b Phadkar	110
F. Worrell st. Mantri b Umrigar	78
L. L. Livingston c Phadkar b Modi	5
W. Alley c Merchant b Phadkar	11
Ray Smith c Modi b Phadkar	12
J. Pettiford c Mantri b Mankad	72
F. W. Freer c and b Hazare	132
Geo Tribe l.b.w. Hazare	5
H. Lambert not out	3
Extras (byes 4 leg byes 6 no balls 1)	11
Total	448

FALL OF WICKETS: 1 for 18; 2 for 18; 3 for 206; 4 for 211; 5 for 224; 6 for 229; 7 for 242; 8 for 408; 9 for 441; 10 for 448.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
D. G. Phadkar	39	7	105	3
C. R. Rangachari	11	0	47	0
R. S. Modi	18	3	50	3
V. S. Hazare	19.2	2	51	2
V. Mankad	29	9	61	1
C. S. Nayudu	22	0	95	0
P. R. Umrigar	5	1	12	1
H. R. Adikari	4	1	16	0

INDIA (First Innings)

V. M. Merchant not out	23
M. K. Mantri b Lambert	0
R. S. Modi batting	34
Extras	1
Total (for 1 wkt.)	58

FALL OF WICKETS: 1 for 2.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Lambert	6	0	22	1
Ray Smith	4	1	14	0
Freer	4	0	15	0
Worrell	3	1	3	0
Tribe	5	3	3	0

INNINGS WIN FOR MYSORE

Inter-'Varsity Cricket Championship

BANGALORE, Dec. 17. (PTI): Mysore beat Andhra by an innings and 271 in the Inter University cricket match South Zone.

ANDHRA 93 and 66.

Mysore 430 (for 8 declared).

Twenty-five minutes after resumption of play today the second day of the three day Inter-University Cricket Tournament South Zone between Mysore and Andhra, Mysore declared their first innings at 430 runs for eight wickets. The overnights not outs added 25 runs to yesterday's score before declaring their innings. A. S. Krishnaswamy who remained not out yesterday was the top scorer with 132 not out and Radhakrishna also remained unbeaten with 60 to his credit

Andhra University began their first innings through K. S. S. Sagar and Prabhakar Ramamurthy and with only seven runs on the board the opening batsman Sagar was dismissed. Andhra faced disaster, batsman after batsman returning to the pavilion with very few runs on the board. Mysore bowlers who were seen dangerous with the ball dismissed half the Andhra side for only 54 runs within an hour's play. T. A. Lakshmanan captain of the visitors and G. S. N. Raju who together batted steadily and the pair added 25 valuable runs for the sixth wicket before the latter was clean bowled by Kasturirangan. The visitors faced further collapse when two more wickets fell before lunch for the addition of only three runs to their total.

The visitors made 87 runs for the loss of eight wickets when lunch was taken and were all out for 93.

In the second innings, following on Andhra fared miserably scoring only 66 runs.

WOMEN'S HOCKEY LEAGUE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

In the Second Division of the Women's Hockey League this evening St. Xavier's College beat Lusitanians 'B' by a solitary goal scored by Miss Cynthea Figueredo.

India Goes Out To Field

India once again failed to get by virtue of the toss of the coin. Vijay Merchant is seen leading his men out to field on the morning of the first day's play.

Tricolour Will Rule The Waves

ADMIRAL PARRY ON FUTURE ROLE OF INDIA'S NAVY

Rajaji Calls On Youth To Brave The Seas

MADRAS, December 17,

An appeal to the people to purge their antipathies and prejudices towards the Defence Services and to look upon them with affection and as intimate friends and relatives, was made by the Governor-General Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, tonight.

Navy Always Welcome

The Governor-General speaking on the occasion of Navy Day celebrations at Madras, said:—

"People like the navy thoroughly, if I may say so. There was a time when they did not like the police, but I know that these days, people are quite fond of the police. There was a time when they felt rather cold about the army. But I can assure all army people that the people have thoroughly realised the connection between the army and the people, the connection between the officers of the army and the freedom and the honour of the State; and the people are as fond of their armies as other people are of their armies.

As regards the navy there was never any doubt in the minds of the people as to what the navy was for, the navy did not arrest people or shoot down people, and therefore the navy begins with great popularity in India and there is no doubt whatsoever about it.

I am speaking to you as one who can help you to understand the mind of the people, not as one in any kind of authority.

ARMY GREETS NAVY

General K. M. Cariappa, Commander-in-Chief, Indian Army, in a letter to Admiral Parry says:—

"On this first 'Navy Day' of the Royal Indian Navy, I send you and all ranks under your command, the greetings of myself and all ranks in the Army.

"I wish to assure you that every one of us in the Army is always ready to work in the closest co-operation possible with you all, in our Navy, in all matters affecting the defence of our country against external aggression. We wish our Navy a glorious future which indeed she will have, composed as she is of such fine officers and naval ratings as she has today."

Navy Belongs To You

In the course of a broadcast programme of All India Radio, Bombay, from H. M.I.S. Delhi this evening, Commodore Brown, Commodore-Commanding, R.I.N. Squadron, made a plea for greater public interest in the Navy.

He said: "The Navy is a national Service, which means, in effect, it belongs to you. We are proud of our Service, and we want you to be proud of us too."

His Excellency who was speaking at a naval officers' function in connection with the Navy Day, said that the navy was very dear to the Government of India. Within their limits, they would do whatever was necessary to increase its strength, in view of the importance of the defence services of the country.

His Excellency said that people did not understand why the naval headquarters should be situated at New Delhi which did not have enough water even to drink, not to speak of water for floating ships. In modern warfare, he explained, the actual fighter was to depend so much on the administration and coordination of every kind that it was necessary that the Naval Head Quarters should be close to the headquarter of the state.

The navy, the Governor General said, was not a department where the men got only pleasant things. The men employed in the navy had to take great risks. That required a certain temperament.

A look at a soldier and a sailor, he said, would show the difference. While the soldier was a fierce person to look at, the sailor had always a smile on his face and had a pleasant appearance which came to him from the water over which he floated and he was always hungry to see human faces, on account of his long isolation to which he was forced.

BUILD UP OUR NAVY

The Governor-General admitted that our navy was a small, very very small one. In fact, he said, it was a tiny make belief. They had one flag ship which was a model for tidiness, three destroyers, five frigates, six mine sweepers and a survey service. He said this was not much, but the navy was growing it was their plan to acquire more fighting vessels gradually and build up the navy. He said that there was no advantage in making a show without the necessary personnel and equipment to run them. When the country became Independent, they had only 564 officers and about 5,000 men, but now they had 800 officers and 7,700 men, he said. An officer was got not simply by an advertisement. He had to be selected and trained, training was something new to this country.

He said "Our people, once they take to these services, they become after training, quite as good as officers in the defence services of any other country. I have no doubt that if we offer our naval officers to the British navy, they would be gladly take them in exchange, but we cannot do that".

CALL TO YOUTH

His Excellency said that as the country's trade and commerce increased the need for an efficient and well balanced navy.

The Governor-General continuing, said that soon vice-admiral Parry, the Navy Chief of India would have to be replaced, as his country wanted him back. He said that the British officers in the defence services were not here to intrigue, in order to get back their empire. As Vice-Admiral Parry and his fellow British officers were eager to get back home, he called upon Indian officers in the navy to get ready to take their places.

Concluding, Mr. Rajagopalachari appealed to the brave young men of the country to get into the navy in good numbers. They should not be afraid of the risks involved therein. Death would come anywhere, he said, but death with honour was much more preferable to death as a civilian in a hospital.

Navy Worthy Of Free India

NEW DELHI, Dec. 17. (PTI): A call to the nation to assist in the building up of a powerful navy side by side with a strong merchant marine to ensure India peaceful progress, was made by Vice-Admiral W. E. Parry, commander-in-chief, Royal India Navy, in his navy day broadcast from All-India Radio tonight.

Recalling the Prime Minister's declaration at Kharakavasla, the Navy Chief said: "We certainly intend to build up a modern navy of the first quality, however, difficult the task may be".

"India before she became independent", Vice-Admiral Parry said, "only had a small navy which was designed purely as a local defence force. Her main naval defence was left almost entirely to the Royal Navy. The attainment of independence, however, changed the role of the navy completely, and it became solely responsible for India's naval defence. Our Government has announced its intention to build up its own merchant navy and its own fighting navy. This is a tremendous undertaking; but during the last two years we have made steady progress.

"The building up of a strong merchant marine" Mr. Parry went on, "is just as important as a powerful navy. Is it very difficult to imagine in the not too distant future large numbers of ships wearing India's Tricolour, plying between the various ports of the world and increasing steadily India's wealth and prestige".

MORE AHMEDABAD MILLS TO CLOSE

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 17. (PTI).

Seven textile mills of Ahmedabad have put up notices saying that owing to shortage of cotton the mills will close down by January 16.

Eight mills have already been closed down as a result of accumulation of cloth stocks.

The Government of Bombay have, it is learnt, appointed a three-man committee to examine the case of each mill and report on the possibility of restarting the mills that have closed down.

NEHRU AMONG SAPPERS AND MINERS

Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, addressing the Bengal Sappers and Miners on parade.

DEPUTATION TO NEHRU

Sharda Mata Leads Anti-Hindu-Code-Bill Front

NEW DELHI, Dec. 17 (UPI): Led by Sharda Mata, prominent citizens of Delhi are meeting Pandit Nehru at 3-15 p.m. tomorrow in connection with the Hindu Code Bill. Pandit Mouli Chandra Sharma will be the spokesman of the delegation.

BOMBAY, Dec. 17 (UPI): H. H. the Jamsaheb of Navanagar, Rajpramukh of Saurashtra, who had been to attend the U.N.O. Conference in the United States will arrive in Bomoay by air on December 23.

PROFITEERS IN EDUCATION, BEWARE

MADRAS, Dec. 17 (PTI).

The Madras Assembly passed into law today the Educational institutions (Temporary Control of Property) bill as amended by the select committee.

The bill empowers the Government to assume control over the buildings and equipment of "mismanaged educational institutions".

The Education Minister Mr. K. Madhava Menon, replying to the criticisms, declared that the measure was not aimed at any particular institution run by missionaries or any other religious bodies.

The sole object of the bill, he said, was to "protect the interests of hundreds of students", who would be left in the lurch in the event of any educational institutions being run by "adventurous managements with profit motive".

Stay-In-Strike In Saharanpur

SUGAR MILL WORKERS' PROTEST

AMBALA SAHARANPUR, Dec. 17 (UPI): About 1,500 workers of the Lord Krishna Sugar Mills, Saharanpur are on a stay-in strike since December 14.

The workers had given a notice to the Government Labour Inspector and the management of the mills to redress their certain grievances within 48 hours of the receipt of the notice, but no settlement could be reached.

The wagons and a large number of carts full of sugar cane are standing unloaded in the compound of the mills.

CENTRAL GOVT. EMPLOYEES' THREAT

BOMBAY, Dec. 17 (UPI): The Consultative Committee of Central Government Employees' Union (affiliated to the All-India Federation of Central Government Employees) today issued a call to all Central Government employees in all offices to prepare for a general strike for the fulfilment of their eight point demands

These demands included fullest rights for organisation on trade union lines, "no retrenchment without alternate employment, unconditional release of union workers detained without trial and reinstatement of victimised employees and refixation of pay scales of class IV and class III employees, dearness allowance etc.

LUCKNOW, Dec. 17 (PTI): Mr. C. R. Srinivasan, President, All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference, and Mr. A. D. Mani, General Secretary, arrived here by air this morning from New Delhi.

TO FEED INDIA IS KISAN'S TASK

Nehru's Call For Self-Sufficiency Before 1951

NEW DELHI, Dec. 17. (PTI).

PRIME Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, in a brief address to fifty delegates to the Bharat Kisan Congress here today, said that it was primarily the Kisan who had to make the country self-sufficient in food. No country could be really free from outside pressure if it did not produce enough food for her needs. It was, therefore, imperative for India to produce more food and avoid all waste

The delegates, most of them tillers of the soil, listened to the Prime Minister's speech in the oak-panelled centrally-heated Council of State hall.

Pandit Nehru said that Kisans were a majority in India. They would benefit most if the country progressed. Their position would become stronger and they would be able to take their proper place in the affairs of the country.

The yield per acre of cultivated land in India, Pandit Nehru said, was one-fourth of that in other countries. The Kisan could increase the yield by using better seeds, manure and ploughs. The Government had decided not to import any food after 1951.

Personally he would like the country to be made self-sufficient before that date. The Kisans had to realise their responsibility. It was they who had to produce food. Government officers could not take to the plough. It was only when the food problem was fully solved, and the Government could devote its time to starting other schemes for setting up factories.

Pandit Nehru said the Government could make laws for the abolition of Zamindari. But ultimately it was the people who had to increase productivity.

AMERICAN EXAMPLE

It was possible that some might suggest that a few persons who had wealth should be deprived of it to help the masses. But that wealth could not last for long. Wealth had to be produced and then distributed equitably. Hard work was needed for it. He instanced the case of America, the richest country in the world. People there had increased their productivity to such an extent that every other country looked towards it for aid.

Referring to the political situation in Asia, Pandit Nehru said that they were passing through revolutionary times. It was all the more necessary for them to work in a united co-operative spirit. Petty quarrels or bickerings among the people would harm the country. If the fissiparous forces in the country were allowed to have the upper hand, it would result in chaos, which would neither help the Kisans nor the workers.

A WARNING

Some political groups criticised the Government. He was not against criticism, but criticism should be done in a constructive way. The country had to be strengthened against chaotic forces as had appeared in some South-East Asian countries

Babu Ram Narayan Singh, Member of Parliament from Bihar, said that until the villagers received their full rights, India could not have "Swaraja". It was political freedom that they had attained and not "Swaraja". The Government servants had to change their attitude towards the people and instead of "ruling" them they had to work in a spirit of service

Chaudhuri Ranbir Singh, another member of Parliament from the East Punjab, suggested the setting up an Agricultural Finance Corporation, like the Industrial Finance Corporation to enable Kisans to have credit at low rates of interest.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 17, (UPI): The dispute between the Corporation of Calcutta and the Government of India on the question of the former's right to collect tax on Central Government properties in Calcutta will be referred to the local finance enquiry committee appointed by the Government of India when it meets in Calcutta next week.

MILLION TONS RICE FOR INDIA?

NEW DELHI, Dec. 17. (PTI).

Director of the U.N.E.S.C.O. Seminar, Mom Luang Pin Malakul, Chief of Educational Service of Thailand, who is now in Delhi told P.T.I. today that there was no question of any internal Communist uprising in Thailand. "But there may be from outside", he said. He added that there was no Communist Party inside Thailand and people had enough food to eat, which was a sure answer to Communism.

He said that a better crop yield was expected this year giving surplus of at least over a million tons of rice. He said that it was possible to export this surplus to India to meet her demands for rice.

Kashmir Issue In Security Council

NORWEGIAN MOVE FOR INFORMAL NEGOTIATIONS ADOPTED

LAKE SUCCESS, December 17, (PTI-Reuter): **THE United Nations Security Council decided today that its President, General Andrew McNaughton of Canada, should negotiate informally with India and Pakistan to find a mutually satisfactory way of dealing with the Kashmir problem.**

The suggestion for informal talks was put to the Council by Norway's Dr. Arne Sunde, after the chairman of the United Nations Kashmir Commission, Senor Hernando Samper, had presented his Commission's report.

India and Pakistan were invited to take their places at the table.

India was represented by Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai, and his delegation included Sheikh Abdullah, Prime Minister of Kashmir. Pakistan was represented by its Foreign Minister, Sir Mohammed Zafrullah Khan.

The Chairman of the United Nations Kashmir Commission, Senor Hernando Samper, also took his place at the Council table. He opened the debate by presenting his Commission's report.

COMMISSION'S OBJECTIVE

Senor Samper traced the efforts of the Commission during the last eight months to implement its resolution to prepare the ground for a plebiscite.

He paid a tribute to the Governments of India and Pakistan for their co-operation in making the cease-fire effective.

"I am pleased to record that the High Commands of both India and Pakistan made every effort to avoid violations of the cease-fire order while a precise line was still non-existent", he said.

"It was due to their efforts that the military conference in Karachi led to the marking of an effective cease-fire line."

Senor Samper also paid tribute to the military advisers of the United Nations Commission for bringing about agreement on such a line.

The Commission's chairman then explained in detail why it felt its efforts at mediation had failed—as stated in the Commission's report—and why it had "referred the matter back to the parent body".

"We believe that the Security Council will now find the means to continue the work of the Commission as we have suggested", he said.

Reasons for the "unsuccessful outcome" the Commission's efforts to

(Continued on Page 18)

BURMA RECOGNISES RED CHINA GOVT.

RANGOON, Dec. 17 (PTI-Reuter).

Burma recognised the Communist Government of China today.

An official statement issued here said: "Believing that the Central People's Government of China has the support of the people of China, and bearing in mind the traditional friendship between the peoples of China and Burma, the Government of Burma confirms recognition of the People's Republic and looks forward to establishment of diplomatic relations and exchange of envoys".

FATE OF CHENGTU COMMANDER?

HONGKONG, Dec. 17. (PTI-Reuter): The Nationalist High Command lost radio contact with General Hu Tsung Nan, Nationalist commander in Chengtu last night, according to a Chinese press report here.

Communication between Chengtu and Nationalist strongholds in Szechwan province and almost the last on the Chinese mainland and Hoi How on Hainan island had been cut since Thursday night, the report said.

All approaches to Chengtu had been closed and Gen. Hu's forces were fighting desperately to escape annihilation, Communist Gen. Peng Teh Huai's First Army was reported to be driving on Chengtu from the north and likely to link up with Gen. Liu Po Cheng's second army for a final assault on the city.

DEAL WITH RED CHINA

TOKYO, Dec. 17 (PTI-Reuter): Allied Headquarters in Japan have approved imports of coal from the Kailang coal mines in Communist-occupied North China, Japanese Trade Ministry sources said today. They said a contract for purchase of 70,000 tons was expected to be signed within the next two days.

STALIN RECEIVES MAO

LONDON, Dec. 16 (P.T.I.-Reuter): The Chinese Communist leader Mao Tse-Tung was received tonight by Marshal Stalin soon after arriving in Moscow, the Moscow radio reported.

The Soviet Foreign Minister M. Andrei Vyshinsky was present at the interview.

NEW DELHI, Dec. 17. (UPI): Wholesale prices in India as measured by the official index witnessed a fall of one per cent during the week ended December 3, 1949, according to a press note issued today.

REST AND NO OFFICE

Rajajis' Reference To Presidentship

MADRAS, Dec. 17, (PTI): The Governor-General Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, urged the people of South India to supplement their rice meal with millets, not because of short supply of rice, but because of their inherent nutritive value.

He was declaring open a non-rice demonstration canteen under the auspices of the "Seva Mandiram", Madras, an institution devoted to constructive programme of work like adult literacy, spinning, Hindi and Yoga classes.

The Maharaja of Bhavnagar, Governor of Madras, was also present.

Pointing out the advantage of wheat and millet diets, Mr. Rajagopalachari said: "If only because food, other than that made of rice, is more nutritious, we should all take it. Never find the food situation, never mind the agriculture situation or the problems of the Government or self-sufficiency or deficiency. You will all be better in complexion, strength and brains, if you take something in addition to wheat you are already taking in the form of rice".

Referring to the wish expressed in the address of welcome presented to him by justice Basheer Ahmed Syeed that Mr. Rajagopalachari should become the First President of the Indian Republic, the Governor-General said, "Are you doing justice to me in asking me to take up another office?

You celebrated my birthday last year, when I did not want it. This year I would have liked you to celebrate it so that people would know how old I am (laughter). People do not realise that I have done seventy this week. Having done seventy, do you still think that I should pull the bullock-cart along the Madras road, Delhi road or any other road.

"I am fairly entitled to rest in peace, and even my well-wishers should not aspire on my behalf to any further duties or important office, which are full of difficulties and worries and not at all of pleasure".

The Governor-General after formally inaugurating the canteen, looked some of the non-rice dishes prepared there and praised the talent that had been demonstrated by the girl students in the preparations of the dishes.

Socialist Zamindar

LUCKNOW, Dec. 16, (PTI): Mr. Zuber Ahmad Khan, Joint Secretary of the Socialist-dominated Lucknow District Kisan Panchayat, has surrendered his zamindari rights over his entire estate of about 75 acres to the tenants.

The announcement was made by him at the Malihabad Tehsil Socialist Party Conference held today under the presidentship of Mr. Harishchandra Bajpai.

FREE INDIA'S FIRST NAVY DAY

Impressive March Heralds Celebration In City

BOMBAY, Saturday.

An impressive and colourful route march by over 600 officers and men of the Royal Indian Navy, stationed in Bombay, through the important thoroughfares of the Fort area early this morning heralded the celebration of free India's first Navy Day which is being observed throughout the country today.

All R.I.N. shore establishments, the H.M.I.S. Dockyard and India's flagship H.M.I.S. Delhi were thrown open to the public in celebration of the day and visitors thronged them from early morning. A continuous stream of visitors went in launches to the Delhi from the Gateway of India.

Large number of people gathered along the side walks and cheered India's men of the sea as they marched through the streets. The route march started from the Castle Barracks at 9-30 a. m. and passed through Elphinstone Circle, Churchgate Street, Hornby Road, Bori Bunder, Dhobi-Talao, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Cooperage, Apollo Bunder and Museum. The men returned to the base along the Old Customs House Road.

The route march was led by an armed guard of 100 men and the R.I.N. Band. Contingents from H.M.I.S. Delhi, Jamna and Tir, and the naval police also took part in the march.

At Mayo Road near the University Commodore H. R. Inigo-Jones, Commodore-in-Charge, Bombay, took the salute.

An interesting programme of fire-fighting demonstration and display of naval and dockyard equipments at the Dockyard drew a large crowd of spectators.

There was a brisk sale of the Navy Day Souvenir and the money collected will be given to the R.I.N. Benevolent Fund, meant for helping distressed ratings.

Royal Indian Navy Thanks U. S. Navy

NEW DELHI, Dec. 17.

Vice-Admiral W. E. Parry, CB, Commander-in-Chief, Royal Indian Navy, has sent the following reply to the message of congratulation sent by the Chief of Naval Operations, U.S. Navy:

"On behalf of the officers and men of the Royal Indian Navy I thank you, and through you all in the U.S. Navy, for your kind message on the occasion of our Navy Day. We all heartily reciprocate the sentiments expressed in your message."

Commodore Inigo-Jones Thanks Police And Scouts

BOMBAY, Dec. 17.

Commodore H. R. Inigo-Jones, C.I.E. R. N., Commodore-in-Charge, Bombay and officers and men of the Royal Indian Navy in Bombay have thanked the Provincial Scout Organisation and the City Police for their assistance and co-operation which contributed greatly to make the Navy Day a success.

Navy Route March In Jamnagar

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT, Dec. 16: Lieut.-General Rajendrasinhji of the Southern Command has agreed to take the salute when the naval cadets on board the H.M.I.S. Valsura lying at anchor at Rozi Port will march past the principal thoroughfares of Jamnagar on December 17. The navy route march to be witnessed for the first time in Saurashtra has been specially designed to enable the people to visualise the work done by the "silent service" in defending the extensive seaboard of India.

People desirous of inspecting the troop ship will be carried gratuitously in batches of 500 in special train services to be instituted on December 17 between Jamnagar and Rozi Port.

Future Of Bundelkhand States

JHANSI, Dec. 17, (PTI): Mr. V. P. Menon, Secretary, States Ministry, and Mr. N. M. Buch, Joint Secretary, are arriving in Nowgong today to meet the rulers of Bundelkhand who are holding a conference at Nowgong to discuss the tentative proposals which have been formulated by the States Ministry regarding the merging of certain parts of Bundelkhand and Beghelkhand States with the adjoining United Provinces and Central Provinces.

KASHMIR ISSUE IN SECURITY COUNCIL

(Continued from Page 17)

solve the issues had been set out in detail in the report, and also the reason why the Commission hsd suggested arbitration had become necessary, Senor Samper added.

MINORITY REPORT

He stated that when the Commission's report was signed, Dr. Ordrich Chyle, Czechoslovak representative had reserved his position and had later submitted a minority report.

NO SMALL ACHIEVEMENT

Dr. Arne Sunde (Norway) said: "Let us not forget the very real progress achieved by the Commission. There is no more fighting—this is no small achievement in itself.

"We must face the fact that an impasse has been reached. It seems the time has come to stop and take new bearings.

"I frankly doubt the utility of further discussion of the issues in the Council". Dr. Sunde added.

"Arguments in the heat of discussion become involved with national prestige.

"I suggest that the President should meet informally with the two parties and find a mutual satisfactory way of dealing with the Kashmir problem.

"The President should report back to the Council any proposal which might develop during his negotiations with the two parties."

Sir Alexander Cadogan (Britain) and M. Jean Chauvel (France) both supported the Norwegian proposal.

Gen. McNaughton said he would be most happy if he could be of service to the two sister Dominions.

Soviet representative Semyon Tsarapkin objected that the two parties should be heard first.

NORWEGIAN PROPOSAL ADOPTED

The President replied that the Norwegian proposal had already been adopted. The Indian and Pakistan representatives had every opportunity to speak if they had so wished.

Having been challenged, the President then put the question to the vote.

Nine voted in favour, none against, and the Soviet Union and Ukraine abstained. The Norwegian proposal was thus adopted and the Council adjourned.

Burmese Minister Meets Nehru

NEW DELHI, Dec. 17, (PTI): The Burmese Foreign Minister, U. Maung, who arrived here this afternoon, had an hour's talk with Prime Minister Pandit Nehru in the Council Chamber.

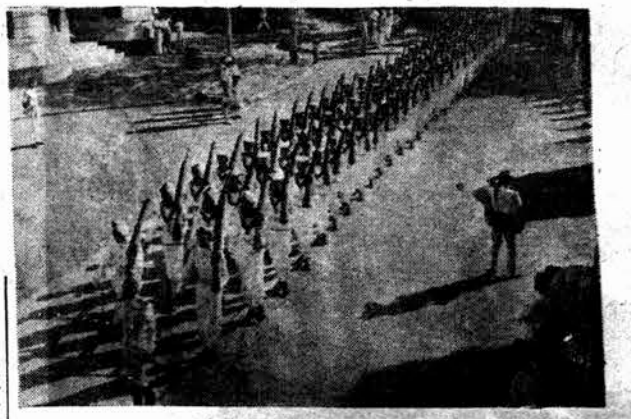
"Subjects of mutual interests to India and Burma were discussed", said an official spokesman after the talks.

U. Maung will be dining with Pandit Nehru tonight when the Burmese Ambassador Sir Maung Gyee will also be present.

Tomorrow, U. Maung will meet Dr. Shyam Prasad Mookherjee, Minister for Industry and Supply, in connection with certain Buddhist relics in India.

He is expected to be here for two days.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 17, (UPI): The coal Commissioner, Government of India in a press note says that there is absolutely no foundation to the report that published in a Calcutta daily this morning that the Government of India had suspended the despatch of coal to Pakistan by land or sea with effect from the evening of Friday December 16, 1949 coal is still being despatched to Pakistan, he adds.



A view of the R. I. N. Parade.

KARNATAK QUESTION LOOMS LARGE

Agenda For Congress Working Committee Meeting

NEW DELHI, Dec. 17 (UPI).

THE main item on the agenda of the forthcoming sitting of the Congress Working Committee is the discussion of the reported resignation of the twelve Karnatak M.L.A.'s from the Central and Provincial Legislatures, as per the resolution passed by the Karnatak P.C.C. protesting against "the failure of the Congress Working Committee to form a Karnatak Province" it is reliably learnt today.

Applications from the Karnatak M.L.A.'s asking the Congress Working Committee's permission to resign are understood to have been received by the A.I.C.C. Secretariat, and they will be placed before the Working Committee for its consideration.

Another item on the agenda of the Committee is understood to be selection of the venue and dates for the next A.I.C.C. meeting.

The committee may fix the Congress programme for celebrating January 26, the day when India will be proclaimed as a Republic and also January 30, the second death anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi.

It is likely that the committee may review the present West Bengal affairs in the light of its previous resolution. Originally, the West Bengal elections were expected to be held by the end of February next, but it appears that it may have to be postponed for some months.

This sitting of the committee will be a very brief one, and is expected to end after one day's discussions.

SOEKARNO SWORN IN

JOGJAKARTA, Dec. 17, (PTI-Reuter): Dr. Soekarno, President of the Indonesian Republic, was sworn in here today as first President of the newly created United States of Indonesia.

Afterwards he said in a broadcast "I am the servant of my people, not their master.

"As the constitution demands, I serve God and the people. Sovereignty for Indonesia is the beginning, not the end of our history. We must work as we have never worked before.

"With solid unity we must give prosperity to Indonesians and foreigners to restore our economic stability and heal the wound caused by war."

India was represented at the inaugural ceremony by Consul P. R. S. Mani.

TRIBUTE TO MARTYRS

After saluting the red and white proclamation flag, hoisted in the grounds of the palace, the new President inspected a parade of Republican troops.

His first presidential act was to drive to the "field of honour" where men who fell in the Indonesian revolution of the past four years lie buried.

Dr. Soekarno will now choose a Prime Minister and two other Ministers to assist him in forming a new Cabinet.

Political circles here believe he will choose Dr. Hatta as Premier and ask him to co-operate with the Sultan of Jogjakarta in forming a Government. The Cabinet may hold its first meeting in the next two days.

NEWS BRIEFS

PAK GESTURE TO FRONTIER

PESHAWAR, Dec. 17. (PTI-Reuter). Mr Liaquat Ali Khan, Pakistan Prime Minister, broadcasting for the first time from Radio Pakistan, here yesterday said that the Pakistan Government had sanctioned Rs. three and a half crores for development of the Frontier Province.

COUNCIL OF EUROPE

STRASBOURG, Dec. 17. (PTI-Reuter): Proposals for closer political union between the member countries of the Council of Europe will come before the General Affairs Commission of the European Consultative Assembly meeting here next week.

PROTEST AGAINST HINDU CODE BILL

SECUNDERABAD, Dec. 17. (UPI): A resolution strongly criticising the Hindu Code Bill was passed, at a meeting of Hindu citizens of Hyderabad under the presidentship of Dewan Bahadur Aravamudu Iyengar, formerly member of the Nizam's Executive Council. The resolution characterised the Hindu Code Bill as "entirely against the Hindu 'Dharma' which is eternal and unchangeable".

CALL FOR GENERAL STRIKE

LUCKNOW, Dec. 17 (UPI): Mr. H. N. Shashtri President of the Indian National Sugar Mills Workers' Federation in an interview to the U.P.I. said that "unhelpful attitude" of the employers was responsible for the decision of the working committee of the Federation to give a call for general strike in the industry faom January 16, 1950.

R.S.S. MEN CLASH WITH STUDENTS

LUCKNOW, Dec. 17. (UPI): R.S.S. men clashed with organisers of a public meeting in support of the Hindu Code Bill in Lucknow this evening. Two persons received injuries. The police had to intervene to clear the rowdy elements from the meeting hall.

Earlier, R.S.S. men made three unsuccessful attempts to break the public meeting which was convened by the National Youth Congress and the Student Congress in support of the Hindu Code Bill.

NAVY DO NOT HAVE THEIR WAY

Hat-Trick By Lenny D'Souza For Tata's

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The R.I.N. celebrated Navy Day by playing their Senior Hockey League match with Tata's, but they didn't have things their way and suffered a defeat by half a dozen goals.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay was present on the occasion and before the whistle blew for the start, he was introduced to the two teams. The Band of the R.I.N. provided excellent music during the interval and before the game. At the sounding of the "Retreat" they were a their best.

Coming to the game, it took Tata's quite sometime to open their account and for full fifteen minutes the Navy defence held them, but Joe D'Mello ran through to a fine pass from George Pereira and banged the ball into goal

Soon Anthony Braganza was going through on his own but on encounter ing Duckworth the Navy full back he pushed the ball too far ahead, but D'Mello ran and centred to Braganza who shot from close in to give Tata's their second goal before the interval.

Straight from the bully off Lenny D'Souza obtained Tata's third goal when he beat Haris, the Navy custodian who had left his charge. Following on this the same player added the fourth goal off a pass from A. Braganza.

The Navy had two good chances but the first was wasted by Miranda and the second was well saved by Pinto twice Lenny D'Souza however obtained his hat trick by scoring his sides fifth goal from another pass from A. Branganza.

The final goal was obtained by Joe D'Mello when he ran through all on his own.

Earlier in the evening, B. B. and C.I. Railway "B" and Young Comrades "A" shared two goals in the First Division of the Leage. Rodrigues scored for the Railway while Joe scored for the latter.

POONA'S TEAMS FOR 'VARSITY CRICKET

S. D. Deodhar Unable To Skipper Side

POONA, Dec. 17, (PTI): The following players have been selected to represent the Poona University in the Inter-University Cricket Championship for the Rohinton Baria Trophy.

M. G. Dalvi (Wadia College—captain), Gosawi (B.M.C.C. wicket keeper), Dani, Durwe, Ranade and Sontakke (S. P. College), Khandale and Gupte (Fergusson College), Anpat (Wadia College), Baporia (Engineering), Nadkarni and Shelke (H.P.T. College, Nasik)

S. D. Deodhar, the young Maharashtra all-rounder, having expressed his inability to skipper the side, M. G. Dalvi was selected to captain the side. This is the maiden attempt of the new University of Poona and they will play their first round against the Mysore University at Bangalore on December 22, 23 and 24.

Mr. K. V. Bhandarkar was selected as the manager of the team.

In the Day's Sport

HOCKEY
Cooperage

2-50 p.m. Lusis "B" vs. BEST (First Division).

3-45 p.m. Lusis "A" vs. Dockyard "A".

4-45 p.m. Maharashtra vs G.I.P. "A" (Senior Division).

CRICKET
Brabourne Stadium

10-45 a.m. Second Test Match (Commonwealth vs. India Third Day).

BILLIARDS
Byculla Y.M.C.A.

6 p.m. A. N. Mukherji (—125) vs. D. H. Shevde (—225).

8-15 p.m. A. M. F. Cabral (+10 vs. R. F. Jhangaini (—40).

FRANK EDWARDS BEATEN AGAIN

Selvaraj Wins In Exhibition Match

MADRAS, Dec. 17, (PTI): Frank Edwards, the British amateur billiards champion, suffered the third defeat of his Indian tour when he lost to T. A. Selvaraj, of Bangalore, by 568 to 733 points in a two-hour session of exhibition billiards here today. Edwards' previous two defeats were at the hands of the All-India champion, Wilson Jones, of Bombay in the recently concluded All-India championships at Calcutta and in an exhibition match at Vizagapatam yesterday.

HANDICAP BILLIARDS TOURNAMENT

Daryanani Prevails Over Nazareth

BOMBAY, Saturday.

At Byculla Y.M.C.A. this evening N. Nazreth was up against R. R. Daryanani in the match for Alec Sequeira Cup, Handicap Billiards Tournament. N. Nazreth was playing with a handicap of —250 points while his opponent Daryanani was enjoying —80 points handicap.

When the match started Nazreth took a flying start and he was scoring a number of points every time he paid a visit to the table. After scoring 226 points from his handicap —250, Nazreth slackened slightly. His opponent Daryanani, who was scoring gradually every time he went for his turn, took the advantage of his competiter's slackening and stealthily built up his score. Daryanani's score then was 87 as that of Nazreth's 23.

After getting the lead Daryanani never allowed his opponent to get an upper hand and he finished the match by scoring the best break of 34 points (unfinished) and beat Nazreth by 250 to 178.

Nazreth's best breaks were 35, 37, 24 and 37 while his victor Daryanani had only one of 34.

Annamalai University Team Selected

ANNAMALAINAGAR, Dec. 16. (P. T. I.): The following will represent the Annamalai University at the Inter-Varsity Cricket Tournament, South Zone to be played at Madras, on 21, 22 and 23rd December 1949, against Osmania University.

Mr. L. K. Govindarajulu Naidu, Director of Physical Education, Annamalai University will accompany the team as manager.

Messrs. N. Krishna Murthy (captain); M. Ayaraman P. M. Markose; D. V. Muthukumar; S. Sundershetty; L. Krishnamurthy; S. V. Arumuggam; M. Padbhanaban; B. Krishnan; N. Williams; C. S. Ramamujam. and T. Vijayaraghavan.

ASIAN LAWN TENNIS PREPARATIONS

CALCUTTA, Dec. 16, (PTI).

The greatest congregation of international tennis stars in Asia in recent memory will be seen in Calcutta during the third week of December when the Asian Lawn Tennis Championships are due to begin.

While Mitic, Pallada and Branovic of Yugoslavia are already, here, Ampon, Deyro and Carona of the Phillipines will reach Calcutta on Saturday. The representatives of Argentina, Mr. and Mrs. Weiss and of Spain, Bartroli and Masip, will reach Calcutta on Sunday together with Iftikhar Ahmed and Khokhar of Pakistan. They are coming from Lahore.

THEN WHY ALL THE SECRECY?

—'Kansas City Star'.

All-India Badminton

MIXED DOUBLES TITLE FOR MR. & MRS. LEWIS

CALCUTTA, Dec. 17. (PTI): George Lewis and Mrs. Nobina Lewis (Bombay) won the mixed doubles final in the All-India Badminton Championship here tonight by defeating Henry Ferreira and Miss Betty Farias (Bombay) 15/11, 11/15, 15/12.

In the ladies doubles final, Mrs. Acharaya and Miss Tambe (C.P.) beat Miss Pearle Goss and Miss Purazbi Bose (Bengal) 15/12, 10/15, 15/8.

Following are the results of the All India Badminton Championship:

LADIES DOUBLES (Final): Mrs Acharaya and Miss Tambe (C. P.) beat Miss Pearle2Goss and Miss Purabi Bose (Bengal) 15—12, 10—15, 15—8.

MIXED DOUBLES (Final): Mr. and Mrs. Lewis beat Mr. H. Ferreira and Miss B. Farias 15—11, 11—15, 15—12.

LADIES SINGLES (Semi-final): Miss Pearle Goss (Bengal) beat Miss B. Farias (Bombay) 6—11, 11—6, 11—6.

MEN'S SINGLES (Semi-final): G. Dewis (Bombay) beat Monoj Guha (Bengal) 15—5, 6—15, 15—10,

MEN'S DOUBLES (Semi-final): D. G. Mugwe and B. V. Ullal (Bombay) beat Chiranjivalal (Delhi) and Gurpersad (E. P.) 15—8, 15—4. G. Lewis and Davinder Mohan (Bombay) beat Sunil Bose and Monoj Guha (Bengal) 18—15, 15—6.

INTER-PROVINCIAL TABLE TENNIS

To Be Held In Hyderabad On Dec. 23

HYDERABAD, (Dec. 17, (PTI): The twelfth National and Inter-Provincial Table Tennis Championships in which teams from Bombay, Madras, Bengal, Mysore, Delhi and Colombo are expected to take part, will be held in Hyderabad from December 23 to January 1 next.

India's top-ranking table tennis players, including U. M. Chandarana, V. Sivaraman, R. Bhandari, Kumar Ghosh, Miss Rukmini, Mrs. C. K. K. Pillai and Mrs. G. Nasikvala are expeced to participate in the championships.

I. N. T. U. C. LUNCH TO I. L. O. CHIEF

NEW DELHI, Dec. 17.

Mr. David A. Morse, Director-General of I.L.O., was the guest of honour at a luncheon given by the Indian National Trade Union Congress today. The Labour Minister, Mr. Jagjivanram, Mr. K. Santanam, Minister of State, Transport, officials of the Labour Ministry and members of Parliament attended the lunch.

Welcoming Mr. Morse to India, Mr. Khandubhai Desai, President of the I.N.T.U.C., said that his organisation was based on the Labour policy enunciated by Mahatma Gandhi. The policy was that producers which included capital and labour alike should render the best and cheapest service to the general mass of the people as a whole. The objective of the I.N.T.U.C. and the I.L.O. was identical and their endeavour was to strive by mutual cooperation and goodwill to evolve social justice.

MORSE'S ASSURANCE

Mr. Morse assured that the I.L.O. was anxious to render effective technical assistance in resolving the many problems which faced Indian Labour today.

In the evening Mr. Morse, Mr. Raghunath Rao, Deputy Director-General of I.L.O. and Mr. Mathew, Director of the Indian Branch of the I.L.O., met the President of the I.N.T.U.C., Mr. Harihar Nath Shastri, General Secretary, and other prominent members of the I.N.T.U.C. at the central office of the Congress and had an exchange of views on Labour questions. The discussion particularly related to the development in the Indian Trade Union movement during the last thirty years and the emergence of the I.N.T.U.C.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON MARCH

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.

Previous Closing	30.50
Today's Opening	30.49
Difference	—1
Today's Closing	30.56
Difference	+6

LAST QUOTATIONS

BOMBAY, Dec. 17.

Silver Forward	Rs.	172	7 0
Gold Forward	Rs.	113	4 0
Silver Bullion	Rs.	172	0 0
Silver Mint	Rs.	172	7 0
Gold ready	Rs.	114	0 0
Sovereign	Rs.	76	0 0

FRESH DISORDERS IN NIGERIA

Several Arrests Follow Trouble Near Calabar

ENUGU, NIGERIA, Dec. 17. (PTI-Reuter):
POLICE today made several arrests following fresh disorders yesterday near Calabar in Eastern Nigeria, it was officially stated here.

The disorders occurred at Ekperi a village near Calabar, it was officially disclosed.

Earlier, usually reliable but unofficial reports reaching Enugu said that trouble had broken out at Ikang, a town on the border of East Nigeria and the British Cameroons, a United Nations Trust territory.

The official statement today said stalls in Ekperi market used by Ibo tribesmen were destroyed and some Ibo houses damaged one being burned The owner of one of these houses was killed by a shot from a "dane gun"—an oldfashioned flint gun.

An Official statement added that between December 10 and 12 several isolated attacks were made on Ibo residents at Calabar "as reprisals for recent looting"

"Police have the matter in hand and for the present normal conditions prevail", it was added. Police were still investigating yesterday's incidents at Ekperi, it was stated.

SEAT OF TROUBLE

A later message said:—

British civil officials said later that the scene of yesterday's disturbance in Eastern Nigeria was Ekpri Ikang, not Ekperi as reported earlier.

Ekpri Ikang is four miles from the town of Ikang and 20 miles from Calabar on the border of Calabar province and British Cameroons.

ENUGU INQUIRY

Commander James Grenville Pyke-Knot, British Chief Commissioner for East Nigeria, agreed at an official inquiry here today that there was no evidence that striking miners in the Enugu 'riot' coalfield had tried to get explosives.

He was giving evidence before the Commission inquiries into disorders in which police shots killed 21 miners and injured more than 50 last month.

"Is there no evidence the miners made any attempt to get explosives."—"no".

DEAN OF CONSULAR CORPS IN CITY

BOMBAY, Dec. 17. (PTI): Dr. H. A. Sondregger, Consul-General for Switzerland, in Bombay, was elected Dean of the Consular Corps in Bombay, at a general meeting of the Chefs-de-Poste of the Foreign Consulate held here yesterday.

The following are other members of the committee: Mr. Orhan H. Erol, Consul-General for Turkey, Vice-Dean, Mr F Orvin, Consul for Norway, Secretary, Mr. G. H. Heintzen, Consul for the Netherlands, Treasurer, Dr. O. Fabiani, Consul for Italy, and Mr Sobhi El-Ejel, Consul for Syria, additional members.

Seven Arrested In Chandernagore

CHANDERNAGORE, Dec. 17, (PTI): Seven persons, including two women, were arrested here following a search in several houses this morning by the local police with the help of armed guards.

The searches, it is understood, were conducted under extradition warrants in connection with the raid on the police outpost in Hooghli district on Chandernagore border on December 11, when about 100 persons attcked the outpost shouting Communist slogans and throwing bombs.

Pak Cotton Area Forecast

KARACHI, Dec. 17. (UPI): The first forecast of the area under cotton crop for the year 1949-50 is 2,823,000 acres (2,464,000 acres under American varities and 359,000 acres under Desi) as against 2,873,000 acres (2,407,000 acres under American varieties and 466,000 acres under Desi) reported in the first forecast of the previous year, and shows a decrease of 1.8 per cent.

Deven Sen Visualises Labour In Power

CALCUTTA, Dec. 17, (PTI): Mr. Deven Sen, the I.N.T.U.C. leader, visualised a Labour Government in West Bengal after the next general elections.

Mr. Sen told a press Conference today that they were working for such a Government in the province, and he had no doubt that the Bengal Provincial National Trade Union Congress would control about one hundred seats in the new West Bengal Legislature. He declined to say whether the B.P.N.T.U.C. would set up candidates at the next general elections, independent of the Congress, but added that Congress, as it existed today, required a Revolution from within.

Recognition To Sind Degrees

BOMBAY, Dec. 17. (UPI): The Government of Bombay have decided, as a special case, to recognise the degrees and diplomas of the University of Sind awarded in 1948 also for the purpose recruitment to service under it.

FRANCO'S DAUGHTER ENGAGED

MADRID, Dec. 17, (PTI-Reuter): Carmen Franco, 23-year-old only child of General Franco, is expected to become engaged to 27-year-old Madrid doctor, the Marquis of Villaverde, on Sunday evening in a private ceremony at El Pardo Palace.

It is understood the marriage will take place in April. Senorita Franco is a typically Spanish brunette, slender, vivacious, an excellent horsewoman and very popular in Madrid Society.

The Marquis, tall, broad-shouldered and fair specialises in tuberculosis.

SILK MILL ROBBED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Cash amounting to about Rs. 7209 was stolen from the premises of the Kothari Silk Mill, situated in the compound of the Atlas Mill at Reay Road, on Thursday night.

The cash was intended to be disbursed to the workers of the Mill on Friday, and had been kept in an almirah in the office of the mill.

The almirah was opened by means of duplicate keys.

The Byculla Police is investigating. So far no arrests have been made.

TOLL OF MALAY CAMPAIGN

SINGAPORE, Dec. 17. (PTI-Reuter) Latest army casualty figures today showed that 141 troops were killed and 196 wounded in operations against Communist terrorists since a state of emergency was declared in June last year.

Of the killed, 17 were British officer, five Gurkha officers, 55 British other ranks, 50 Gurkha and 14 belonged to the Malay Regiment.

The wounded included 13 British officers, three Gurkha officers, 78 British other ranks, 73 Gurkhas and 29 Malay Regiment.

ALLAHABAD: Dr. S. N. Chaddha, Hony. General Secretary of the U.P. Homoeopathic Medical Association, in the course of a communication to the press, writes to say that the Convention of the Presidents and Secretaries of the 51 District Homoeopathic Medical Associations, held under the auspices of the U. P. Homoeopathic Medical Association on the 4th instant at Lucknow under the presidentship of Dr. B S. Tandon severely criticised the Government of India Homoeopathic Enquiry Committee Report.

CARDINAL GILROY FOR INDIA

Cardinal Gilroy, Archbishop of Sydney, left New South Wales, Australia, on December 9 in the P. and O. Liner "Strathmore" for Bombay. He is on his way to preside as Pontifical Legate at the Plenary Council of India opening at Bangalore on Epiphany Day (January 6, 1950). In June, 1949, Cardinal Gilroy fulfilled the office of Papal Legate at the Xavier Fourth Centennial celebrations in Japan. Cardinal Gilroy receives a member of the congregation, who shows reverence by kissing the Episcopal ring, at a recent public function in Sydney.

JAPS OPTIMISTIC

Hope Of Peace Treaty After Colombo Conference

TOKYO, Dec. 17. (PTI-Reuter): The conference of British Commonwealth Foreign Ministers in Colombo early in January is expected here largely to determine whether anything will come of present efforts to negotiate a treaty with Japan.

The conference must examine and consider a draft of American minimum requirements believed to be under consideration by the State Department at Washington.

The British Commonwealth will report back to Washington its views on these requirements and perhaps suggest amendments.

If there seems a large measure of agreement on matters of substance the reassured United States may go ahead with calling a peace conference possibly through the Far Eastern Commission.

Though well-informed observers believe many thorny problems and months of tortuous negotiation may lie ahead, optimism is sweeping Japan that she may soon regain her independence as the result of a peace treaty.

Talks On Economic Affairs Too

COLOMBO, Dec. 16. (PTI-Reuter): A series of meetings on Commonwealth economic affairs will be held simultaneously with the Foreign Ministers Conference next January, Ceylon's Ministry of External Affairs announced today. The Foreign Ministers Conference, beginning on January 9 is expected to last 10 days.

JAP EXPORTS LOOK UP

TOKYO. Dec. 17. (PTI-Reuter): The volume of Japanese exports increased in November by 70 per cent over the October figure, an official survey said today.

It said export contracts totalling 49,600,000 dollars were concluded in November with significant advances in chemical products and cotton textiles

SENTENCE REDUCED

MADRAS, Dec. 17 (PTI): The sentence of five years' rigorous imprisonment passed on A. K. Gopalan, a Communst of Malabar, by the Sessions Judge of North Malabar was reduced to six months' rigorous imprisonment on an appeal to the Madras High Court.

BAO DAI TO BE INSTALLED BEFORE DEC. 31

SAIGON, Dec. 17. (PTI-Reuter) The French High Commissioner in Indo-China, M. Leon Pignon, will hand over power to ex-Emperor Bao Dai, chief of the new state of Vietnam, at a ceremony to be held before December 31, a usually reliable Vietnam source said today.

Vietnam will take over the French-organised police force, but France is reported to be retaining control of national security in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia and will continue to assure the security of her own troops in Indo-China.

Bao Dai, the Vietnamese source stated, postponed a planned visit to France to take part in the handing over ceremony.

BURMA RICE TO COST MORE

RANGOON, Dec. 17. (PTI-Reuter): Burmese rice export prices will be up by from two to three pounds sterling a ton, free on board, next year, the Agricultural Marketing Board announced", in view of the short crop and high cost of transport from up-country to the ports"

Higher cost of imports after devaluation, especially petrol and foods was another reason the Government gave for the five or six per cent price increases.

2,000,000 More Japs This Year

TOKYO, Dec. 17. (PTI-Reuter): Japanese population this year will be 82,200,000, nearly two million more than at the end of last year, according to Japanese Welfare Ministry estimates.

More Kerosene Imports

SIMLA, December 17. (PTI): The Government of India have authorised an increase of eleven thousand tons per mensem in the imports of kerosene oil from abroad, as a result of which the Provincial quota of kerosene oil has been substantially increased, it is learnt here today.

DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR PASSENGER AMENITIES

Railway Finance And General Revenue

NEW DELHI, Dec. 17. (PTI).

MR. N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar, Minister of Railway, has given notice of a resolution in Parliament seeking to implement the recommendations of the Railway Convention Committee.

The resolution states that the Railway Finances shall continue to remain separated from General Finance. The general tax-payer shall have the status of the sole shareholder in the railway undertaking and on the capital invested out of General Revenue in the Railway undertaking.

General Revenue shall receive a fixed annual dividend, the annual dividend for the first five years being 4 per cent on the capital invested.

No dividend shall be payable on the capital invested out of General Revenues in unremunerative strategic lines. A Parliamentary Committee will review the rate of dividend towards the end of five years.

The resolution recommends the constitution of a Development Fund for financing expenditure on passenger amenities, labour welfare and railway projects which are necessary but unremunerative.

DEPRECIATION RESERVE

The annual minimum contribution to the Depreciation Reserve Fund has been suggested as Rs. 15 crores, chargeable to the working expenses of the undertaking.

The surplus revenue should be distributed among the Revenue Reserve Fund, the Development Fund and the Depreciation Reserve Fund.

A Standing Finance Committee for Railways and a Central Advisory Council for Railways will be constituted as hitherto and the annual estimates of Railway expenditure shall be placed before the Standing Finance Committee for Railways on some date before the general debate on Railway Budget is scheduled to take place.

RAILWAY BUDGET

The Railway Budget must be presented to Parliament if possible in advance of the General Budget. The budgetary form, the details of the budget, and the number of grants should be drawn up by the Ministry of Railways, in consultation with the Standing Finance Committee for Railways. The resolution suggests that it should come into force from April 1, 1950.

NEW BILLS IN PARLIAMENT

NEW DELHI, Dec. 17 (P.T.I.): Dr. John Matthai, Finance Minister, introduced a bill in Parliament today designed to increase the number of official and non-official members of the rehabilitation finance administration. The bill seeks to provide wider representation for interests concerned and enable the administration to grant loans to business concerns in which a substantial number of displaced persons are interested. The bill also provides for the extension of the act to acceding states and for more practicable and efficient arrangements regarding recruitment of staff and custody of funds of the administration.

Law Minister Dr. B. R. Ambedkar introduced a bill further to amend the law relating to insolvency. The object of the bill is to remove certain defects and anomalies in the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act and the Provincial Insolvency Act under the acts a creditor is not entitled to present an insolvency petition against a debtor unless the alleged act of insolvency had occurred within three months before representation.

This provision has created difficulty during courtvacation and the new bill sought to remove the difficulty. Similar defects and lacuna are sought to be remedied in the bill.

Recovery Of Abducted Persons

The Abducted Persons (Recovery and Restoration) Bill today ran unexpectedly into rough weather. Although the bill was discussed by Parliament for the whole day, even clause by clause, consideration could not conclude.

While members did not question the general principles underlying the measure, examination of the details was severe. Among those who took a prominent part in the discussions were Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (East Punjab), Mr. Jaspat Roy Kapoor (United Provinces), Mr. Rohini Kumar Chaudhari (Assam) and Mr. Mahavir Tyagi (United Provinces).

Mr. Gopalaswami Ayyangar, mover, stated that there had been cases in which Muslim women had been abducted by Muslims themselves. The House accordingly accepted an amendment under wich Muslim abducted women could be recovered from any abductor, regardless of his religion. The original clause mentioned only non-Muslim abductors.

Mr. Kapoor tried particularly hard to exclude the United Provinces from the scope of the bill. He said that the people of the United Provinces had 'behaved like good boys" and had not abducted any women, and hence their fair name should not be "tarnished" by including their Province in the bill.

Mr. Ayyangar assured Mr. Kapoor that there was no attempt at all to "throw any dirt" upon the United Provinces. Though there might not have been abductions in the United Provinces, there had been cases in which abducted women were taken there from other places. So far recoveries of abducted women in the United Provinces had been shown under the statistics for Delhi Province, as there was no special organisation in the United Provinces.

The House adjourned till Monday, when further discussion on the Hindu Code Bill will be resumed.

REDS' RECEPTION TO JOLIOT-CURIE

BOMBAY, Dec. 17, (PTI): The Communist-dominated All-India Trade Union Congress is organising in Bombay a public reception in honour of the world-famous French atomic and radium scientist Prof. J. F. Joliot-Curie and his wife, Nobel Laurate Madame Joliot-Curie. Prof. and Madame Joliot-Curie are expected in Bombay on December 23 from Paris to attend the fifteenth annual session of the Indian Academy of Sciences meeting here on December 29.

Prof. Joliot-Curie is president of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress and a member of the Communist Party of France.

U. S. Scientists For India

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17, (PTI-Reuter): Dr. Edward U. Condon, Director of the National Bureau of Standards, and Dr. Herman Mark of the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute will represent the United States at the Indian Science Congress opening on January 2 at Poona.

Dr. Arthur H. Compton, Chancellor of Washington University St. Louis, also will attend the meeting at the invitation of the Indian Scientific Organisation, but as an individual rather than an official representative.

Dr. Mark, Research Director of the Institute of Polymer Research Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, is scheduled to deliver a paper. Dr. Condon is expected to address the Congress.

Dr. Condon will leave New York by air after making a pre-trial deposition there in the espionage conspiracy case of Judith Coplon and Valentin A. Gubitchev.

MASCOT FOR B. O. A. C.

When the B.O.A.C. Speedbird "Cathay" left London Airport recently to inaugurate the Corporation's Stratocruiser services between London and New York one of the passengers was a British bulldog puppy.
The puppy was a personal gift from Sir Miles Thomas, Chairman of B.O.A.C., to the new International Airport at Idlewild, New York, as a mascot for that aerodrome. His name is "Cavu"—aeronautical term meaning "ceiling and visibility unlimited". Privided by the Kensbridge Kennels, London, world famous for the British bulldog breed, Cavu was dressed for the trans-Atlantic journey in a smart coat in B.O.A.C. colours of blue and gold, embossed with a Speedbird. His collar bore a plaque giving details of the presentation.
Photograph, taken at London Airport before the departure of the first Stratocruiser service, shows "Cavu" dressed for the journey. Sir John D'Albiac, Commandant of London Airport, who also flew to New York on this service, is seen second from the left.

Heavy Buying In N. Y. Cotton On Approval Of Crop Control

WALL STREET MARKET STEADY AFTER EARLY DECLINE

NEW YORK, December 16.

In early activity, the firmness reflected heavy buying of new crops based on reports that the farmer's vote shows an overwhelming approval of 1950 crop controls. On the other-hand, old crops were featured by short covering and trade-buying on loan influences and yesterday's e.c.a. cotton authorisations although increased profit-taking and hedging later pared the gains. Under belated covering, spot December reached 32.50 but c'osed out at 31.65.

Trading latterly was featured by aggressive mill covering in near March and May with diminishing hedges and the E.C.A. cotton credit authorisations to the Netherlands contributing factors. Other deliveries were off modestly from the day's highs attributed to profit-taking. The session closed very steady with sales estimated at 300,000 bales.

NEW YORK COTTON
NEW YORK, Dec. 16

March	30.50 + 27
May	30.32 + 32
July	29.75 + 25
October	28.28 + 26
Middling Spot	31.21 + 28

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
NEW YORK, Dec. 16

March	30.45 + 30
May	30.24 + 29
July	29.65 + 28
October	28.21
Middling spot	30.05 + 10

New York Cotton March highest 30.53 at 3 p.m. Lowest 30.30 at 10-45 a.m.

WALL STREET MARKET

The upward trend of the Stock market was hampered this morning by occasionally more insistent connective profit-taking, modest tax-selling and the desire of some buyers to await developments following the once increases by the United States steel corporation. At noon, prices showed only a mild predominance of mostly fractional gains in fair activity. The averages were Industrials, 198.08 and rails 51.80.

Profit-taking continued in a fairly steady stream during the afternoon but the market managed to maintain a small on-balance advance. Support was still forthcoming for utilities and the average recorded a new high level for the year. Final dealings showed little change in the price pattern. The market closed steady.

WALL STREET
NEW YORK, Dec. 16.

American Telephone and Telegraph	146 5/8
Amerex Holding Co.	31 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	28 5/8
Chase National Bank	35 1/8
Firestone Tyre	52 3/8
General Electric	41 1/4
General Motors	69 5/8
Ingersoll Rand	68
International Nickel of Canada "A"	28
National Bank of New York	43 5/8
New York Central Rail Road	11
Sinclair Corporation	23 7/8
Socony Vacuum Corporation	17 1/8
Texas Corporation	62
Union Carbide	44 1/8
U. S. Smelting and Refining	39
U. S. Steel Common	26 3/8
Western Union 'A'	18 1/4

The volume of business on the New York Stock Exchange was 1,960,000 shares.

Highest and lowest U. S. Steel Trading prices were 26 1/2 and 26 3/8 respectively.

CHICAGO GRAINS

CHICAGO, December 16.

Developed a firmer under-tone following early indecisiveness under the leadership of wheat on improved demand from commercial houses and short covering in anticipation of renewed export sales of grains lard in the near future. Eveningup in nearby December contracts accounted for a large part of the activity. Maize came under pressure early reflecting a slight increase in producer offerings. Reports were heard that the Government agency had purchased 230,000 sacks of 80 per cent extraction hard wheat flour for export.

CHICAGO WHEAT
CHICAGO, Dec. 16.

December	2.21-1/4
March	2.21
May	2.14-5/8
July	1.97-3/4

N. Y. SILVER SALES
NEW YORK, Dec. 16.

Silver: 50,000 ounces changed hands on the silver market here today at unchanged level.

Early Decline Induces Short Covering In Steels

COTTON MILLS SHARES STEADY

BOMBAY, Dec. 17

The local Share Bazar was opened to-day for one hour and with renewed long liquidation active shares lost further ground at the opening but under short covering prices recovered.

Tata Steel Defds opened at Rs. 1492/8 and declined at Rs. 1487/8 but improved at Rs. 1505. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 308/8 and after declining at Rs. 307 improved at Rs. 311. Indian Irons closed at Rs. 30/2 and Bengal Steels were done at Rs. 22/14.

Bombay Dyeings opened at Rs. 1062/8 and after declining at Rs 1055 improved at Rs. 1061/4. Kohinoors opened at Rs. 296 and after declining at Rs. 295 advanced at Rs. 298. Simplex shares opened at Rs. 198 and advanced at Rs 203.

Imperial Bank shares were done at Rs. 1787/8. Indias were quoted at Rs 171 and Centrals changed hands at Rs. 82/8.

Alcocks were quoted at Rs. 270. A.C.C. were placed at Rs. 148/12 and Belapurs closed at Rs. 223. Scindia shares were steady at Rs. 14/3.

After the close of the market Tata Steel Defds were quoted at Rs. 1515.

FORWARD SECTION

MILL SHARES	
Bombay Dyeing (10-8)	1061 4
Kohinoor Mills (4-2)	298 0
Svadeshi Mills (12-4)	276 8
Central India Mills (6)	255 0
Simplex Mills (6-8)	203 0
New Great Eastern (8)	164 0
Indore (8-3)	130 0
Gokak Mills (12)	272 0
Century Spinning (15)	252 8
Swan Mills (20)	322 8
Indian Bleaching (6)	152 0
Finlay Mills (15)	270 0
Morarji Gokuldas (8)	445 0
Edward Sassoon (30)	230 0
Meyer (12)	112 8
Apollo Mills (As. 4)	2 15
India United Ord. (0-13-9)	12 0
India United Defd. (0-2-6)	1 15
Madhusudan Mills (15)	175 0
Podar (8)	143 12
Khatau Makanji (5)	186 4
Swadeshi Coupon	68 0
STEEL SHARES	
Tata Steel Ord. (14)	311 0
Tata Steel Defd. (64-13)	1505 0
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (7-8)	137 8
CEMENT	
Associated Cement (6)	148 12
INDUSTRIES	
Burma (12-8)	352 8
Belapur Sugar (9)	223 0
Shivrajpur Syndicate (1-8)	35 0
Scindia Steam (0-8)	14 3
Premier Construction	95 8
Tata Chemical	13 5
Tata Oil (2)	52 8
Indian Iron (As. 12)	30 2
Bengal Steel (0-12)	22 15
British Indian Corp. (0-8)	9 1
Indian Copper	2 6
Wimco	208 12
Alcock	270 0
ELECTRIC SHARES	
Tata Power (25)	1482 6
Andhra Valley (20)	1010 0
Tata Hydro (3)	153 0

CASH SECTION

COTTON MILLS	
Elphinstone Mills (5)	60 8
Phoenix (50)	136 4
Indian Mfg.	2920 0
Kurla XD	125 0
Colaba (12)	124 0
New City (11)	185 0
Minerva (12)	140 0
Bradbury (12)	530 0
Bharucha Defd. (0-4)	5 0
Bharat Mills (2)	37 0
Mysore (4)	182 8
Model Mills (12-8)	178 12
Lakshmi Cotton (25)	690 0
Vishnu Cotton (8)	227 8
Western India (40)	3925 0
Standard (15)	227 8
Shivadu Mills (200)	2860 0
Sassoon Cotton Mills (0-8)	16 8
Hindustan Mills (40)	4000 0
Tata Mills (2-4)	54 8
Ahmedabad Advance (9)	240 0
New Ahmedabad	195 0
Sassoon Silk (3) XD	32 0
New Union Mills (0-8)	15 14
Madhusudan S (2-8)	35 0
Shrinivas Mills (8)	170 0
Raja Bahadur (4)	62 0
Berar Mills	350 0
Victoria Mills	225 0
ELECTRIC (CASH)	
Ahmedabad Electric (1-8)	128 12
Ahmedabad New	75 4
Surat Electric	126 14
Karachi Electric (2)	136 14
Broach (0-5)	6 12
Ajmer Electricity (0-8)	10 6
Amalgamated (0-12)	12 4
Nagpur Electricity (1-12)	26 8
Poona Electricity Supply (8)	141 4
Bombay Suburban (3)	149 8
Bombay Suburban New	85 0
BANK SHARES	
Imperial Bank of India (35)	1787 8
Imperial Bank P (8-12)	450 0
Central Bank (1-8)	82 8
Central Bank New (1-8)	83 8
Bank of India (4)	171 0
Union (0-5)	7 4
Baroda (2-8)	122 8
Devkaran Nanjee Bank (1-8)	41 0
United Commercial (1-8)	48 8
Jaipur Bank (1-5)	35 8
Hindustan Commercial	17 0
Mysore Bank (8)	305 0
Eastern Bank (0-14-6)	94 0
INSURANCE SHARES	
Oriental (125)	4250
Empire (10)	541 4
New India (1-7)	62 8
Jupiter (0-12)	13 0
Vulcan (0-10)	12 0
Indian Mercantile (2)	36 0
Universal (0-4)	11 4
B. I. G. (1)	14 10
Industrial and Prudential	26 8
Neptune	7 0
New Great	25 0
All India General	14 0
RAILWAY SHARES	
C.P. (1-14) XD	113 8
MISCELLANEOUS SHARES	
Steamer (103)	227 8
Bombay Burma New (5)	121 4
Burma Petrol	1 6 9
Mackenzie (6)	77 8
Port Canning (3)	60 0
Kemp and Co (30)	365 0
Zandu Pharmacy (7)	125 0
Industrial Invest Trust (5-12)	88 0
Dharamsey Chemical (3)	40 0
Mukund Iron	13 0
Dena Trust (0-12)	16 8
Alembic (15)	150 0
Supreme Industries	72 8
Bombay Uganda	67 8
Bombay Motor Cycle	28 0
Indian Cement (1937)	171 4
Walchand Nagar Industries (B. S.)	48 12
United Motor	28 0
Associated Cement New (3)	136 4
Bombay Safe Deposit (27)	280 0
Hydary Construction	19 10
Mahmadi Steam	96 8
Sardar Carbonic X.D.	700 0
Harvey Press	310 0
Gujarat Motor	28 0
Estrella Batteries	30 8
Manmad Press	120 0
National Rayon	56 0
PREFERENCE SHARES	
Tata Steel 1st (6)	195 0
Andhra Valley (7)	1240 0
Tata Power (7-8)	1305 0
Hydro Electric (7)	128 12
Bombay Steamer (6)	220 0
Central India (5)	655 0
Swedeshi Mills	130 0
Vishnu Mills (7)	650 0
Lakshmi Mills	267 8
Khatau	100 0
New Great Mills (5-8)	220 8
Podar Mills (4)	105 10
Shrinivas Mills	98 0
Elphinstone Mills (7)	106 14
Bradbury Mills (7-8)	316 0
Surat Electricity (3-4)	130 0
Pre Construction First	100 8
Pre Construction 2nd Pref	97 0
Amalgamated	115 0
Habib	72 0
Tata Chemical	130 0
Walchandnagar	130 0
Jupiter	19 14
Supreme	100 0
Meyer	110 0
Mackenzie (1st)	85 0
Mackenzie (2)	90 0
Ahmedabad Advance	132 8
Mysore Mill	60 0
Standard	98 0
Madhusudan	12 0
Khatau	100 12
Morarji	94 8
National Rayon	56 8
DEBENTURES	
Andhra 1952	103 8
Gula Kajamsingh	8 9
Rubber Planting	17 0
Bombay Steamer	97 0
Indian Hume Pipe	101 0
Tata Power 1951	103 0
Walchandnagar	105 0
OUTSIDE SHARES	
Burma Corporation	2 14
New Victoria	2 0
New Victoria 2 (Pref.)	4 4
Palton (8)	120 0
Gold Mohor	302 8
New Kaiser Hind	305 0
Sajjan Mills X.D.	145 0
Osmanshahi (16)	250 0
Azamshahi	280 0
Air India Tata	98 0
Air India Tata	61 0
Hind Motors	5 2
Indian Steam	7 15

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, Dec. 17.

The local bullion market was quietly steady with restricted business. The market believes that Nizam State coins will be offered for sale in January and naturally buyers were cautious.

At the opening Posh delivery silver was quoted at Rs. 172 and after declining at Rs. 171-12 improved at Rs. 172-4 and steadied at Rs. 172-2. Ready silver was quoted at Rs. 171-10. Posh delivery gold opened at Rs. 112-12 and advanced at Rs. 113-2. Ready gold was quoted at Rs. 114 and Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 75-12.

Final quotations were as under:—

	Rs. as. p.
Ready Silver	171 14 0
Posh dely.	127 5 0
Ready Gold	113 12 0
Posh dely.	113 4 0
Sovereigns	75 12 0

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, Dec. 17.

The local produce market was quietly steady under restricted business. Groundnuts were quiet while linseed and castorseeds were steady. Quotations were as under:

GROUNDNUTS—	
Quality Receipts	35 10 0
Bold Ready	35 10 0
Bold January	35 10 0
Bold December	35 10 0
Oil Bombay Mills	20 2 0
Oil Up-country Mills	19 14 0
Oil January	19 15 0
Oil February	20 2 0
LINSEED—	
Indore	35 4 0
Bold	35 2 0
Feb-Mar.	34 1 0
Small	34 6 0
April-May	33 9 0
Oil	21 0 0
CASTORSEED—	
January Delivery	24 12 0
Ready	24 10 0

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE
BOMBAY, Dec. 17

Tata Ordinary 308/8; Tata Deferred 1497/8; Indian Iron 30; Steel Corporation of Bengal 22/11; Bombay Dyeing 1061/4; Central India 255; Gokak 272/8; Kohinoor 298/12; Simplex 201/8; Swadeshi 275/10; Tata Power 1482/8; Associated Cement 148/12; Belapur 221/14; Bombay Burma (Old) 341/4; Scindia 14/3; Central Bank 82; New India 63; Tata 2nd Pref 137/8.

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, Dec. 17.

2 1/2 per cent 1954	98 14 0
2 1/2 per cent 1950	100 4 0
2 1/2 per cent 1955	99 11 0
2 1/2 per cent 1961	96 10 0
2 1/2 per cent 1960	99 10 0
2 3/4 per cent 1962	99 2 0
2 3/4 per cent 1973	96 0 0
3 per cent Con	97 11 0
3 per cent 1951-54	101 12 0
3 per cent 1952-55	102 0 0
3 per cent 1957	101 12 0
3 per cent 1959-61	101 5 0
3 per cent 1963-65	100 6 0
3 per cent 1966-68	100 5 0
3 per cent 1970-75	100 2 0
3 1/2 per cent 1954-59	104 8 0
3 1/2 per cent 1960-70	110 4 0
4 1/2 per cent 1950-55	101 12 0
4 1/2 per cent 1958-60	110 8 0
4 1/2 per cent 1958-68	113 0 0
PROVINCIAL LOANS	
3 per cent Bombay 1962	99 4 0
2 3/4 per cent C.P. 1961	97 1 0
2 3/4 per cent Madras 1961	97 1 0
3 per cent Bombay 1955	100 8 0
3 per cent Bombay 1958	100 4 0
3 per cent Punjab 1952	99 0 0
3 per cent Madras 1952-53	100 6 0
3 per cent U. P. 1962	100 6 0
3 per cent C. P. 1962	100 6 0
3 per cent N.W.P. 1952	98 2 0
3 per cent U. P. 1961-68	99 12 0
3 1/4 per cent Municipal 1977	99 0 0
4 per cent B.P.T long dated	109 12 0
4 per cent Bombay Muni	109 8 0
5 p.c. Bombay Muni 1959	114 0 0
6 per cent Bom. Municipality 1954	113 8 0
6 per cent K. P. I. 1956	113 12 0

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Indian Cotton May delivery is 1382 cent points below New York May contract.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES
BOMBAY, Dec. 16.

	BALES.
Export by Rail from 1st Sept. to 15th Dec. 1949	86255
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1949 to 15th Dec. 1949	275358 *
Same period last year	383810
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 15th Dec. 1949	350066
Same time last year	534566

* Adjusted.

NEW YORK PEPPER PRICES UP
LONDON, Dec. 16.

BLACK PEPPER: Black pepper was a shade higher with spots offered at 1.29 dollars a pound. Grinders interest is still at a low ebb with little likelihood of material revival in demand. However, many buyers are reported to be carrying small stocks and with any indication of tightening, some broadening in demand would quickly materialise. Following are today's closing prices.

Spot 1.29 asked December 1.30 nominal, January 1.24, March 1.19 nominal May 1.16 nominal, July 1.16 nominal September 1.12 nominal, October 1.10 nominal White pepper spot 2.50 asked.

LONDON PEPPER MARKET
SINGAPORE Dec. 16.

Only few offers were made on the London pepper market and, with buyers uninterested, values of Malabar again eased. December shipment could be obtained at 960 sh. and January at 950 per cwt., while 940 sh. was indicated for January/March c.i.f. unikingdom. Black lampong December was offered at 9sh. 5d., and White Muntok and Sarawak at 16sh. per pound shipping weight c.i.f. basis ports.

Record Of Actual Transactions In Shares

BOMBAY, Dec. 17.

MILLS

Apollo 2-15
B. Dyeing 1062-8 58-12 62-12 56 61-4
C. India 253 55 54 55
Century 252-8
Colaba 124 23 24-8 24
E. Textiles 230
Elphinstone Ord 60-8
„ Pref 106-14
Finlay 270 68-8 71 70
Gokak 274 71 72
I. U. Defd 1-14 1-15
„ Ord 11-14-6 12
Indore 127-8 31-4 30
Kohinoor 296 95 96 96-8 98
Meyer 112-8
Model 178-12
Minerva 140
Mysore 182-8
New City 185
New Great 162 64
Podar 146-4 43-12
Simplex 198 201-8 200 2
Svadeshi 276 73-8 75-8 74-8 76-8
Swan 322-8
Tata Mills 54-12 55 53-12 54-8
Vishnu 227-8
B Steam 225 27-8
Scindia 14-2 14-6 14 14-8 14 14-8
Baroda 122-8
Central 82 82-8
„ New 83-8
Imperial Old 1787-8
India 171
Union 7-4
U. Commercial 49-8 49 49-8
Ahmedabad 128/12
Andhra Pref 1240
Hydro 153
Hydro Pref 128-12
New India 63-8 62-8
B. Steel 22-11 22-7 22-11 22-8 22-14
I. Iron 30-1 29-15 30-2
Tata Defd. 1492-8 87-8 97-8 87-8 1505
Tata Ord. 308-8 7 11-8 11
Tata IInd Pref 137-8
Jam Wire 39 40
Alcock 270
A.C.C. 148-8 48 48-12 48-4 48-12
Belapur 220 23 21-8 23
B.B. Old 335 52-8
B.B. New 121-4
B.B. Petrol 1-6-9
B.I.C. 9-1
I. Copper 2-6-6
I. I. Trust 88
P. Const. 93 95 94-8 96 95 96-8
Shivrajpur 35 34-8 35
Tata Chem. 13-2. 13-6
Tata Pref 130
Tata Oil 53 52-8
Wimco 205 10 8-12

PEOPLE OF KARNATAK ON THE MARCH

Congress High Command And Separate Province Demand

BY SHRIDHAR TELKAR

WITH the emergence of the Andhra Desha as a separate province, the recent decision of the Congress Working Committee to postpone the question of United Karnatak for an indefinite period has come as a rude shock to most of the Kannadigas. Although the new constitution of India has been approved by the Constituent Assembly, the people of Karnataka are not in the least prepared to rest in peace until their long cherished dream is fulfilled. Prominent political organisations in the province have held out a threat of a mass movement unless Samyukta Karnataka with Mysore is formed by the end of the year. The situation in the whole of Karnatak has become tense, and the Kannadigas are literally on the war-path.

The Congress Working Committee felt that the immediate formation of Karnatak Province was not feasible for the main reason that the whole of Karnatak was not under a common United Administration. A part of this proposed new province constitutes an independent state of Mysore. Although integrated with the Indian Union, Mysore is still under the constitutional leadership of a Maharajah. The rest of the Kanada-speaking districts are distributed between the provinces of Bombay, Madras, Hyderabad and Coorg. The Congress President, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya has greatly irritated the Karnatak public opinion in his recent efforts to justify the Working Committee's decision when he said that the formation of this new province would create unnecessary "administrative complications."

Reply To Pattabhai

But political circles in Karnatak have dubbed Dr. Pattabhi's statement as a mere "face-saving devise" and "a blatantly mischievous excuse." In fact the Working Committee of the Mysore State Congress which met on November 6 unanimously voted for the creation of United Karnataka at once with the Maharajah of Mysore as the Constitutional Head. The Karnataka Provincial Congress Committee which met at Davangeri only a few days later (November 8) fully endorsed the decision of the Mysore Congress. And the feeling has greatly strengthened in the minds of Karnatak people that the Congress High Command wanted to merely "hide behind the name of the Maharajah."

Mr. S. Nijalingappa, who represents the K.P.C.C. in the Congress Working Committee is reputed to be a "proverbially patient" person. For the last two years and half he has counselled patience to this followers in Karnatak with the hope that the High Command would concede the legitimate demand of all sections of the people. Now even Mr. Nijalingappa is stated to have been disillusioned about the Working Committee's decision.

Getting Out Of Control

The Karnatak Congress leaders are truly alarmed at the resentment expressed by all sections of Karnatak people. They openly say that the situation is fast getting out of their control.

Even the members of the K.P.C.C. are getting restless over the whole issue. There were stormy scenes at the K.P.C.C. meeting held on November 8 specially convened to discuss this issue. Mr. K. R. Karanth, ex-Revenue Minister of Madras and one of the Members of the Committee, moved a resolution to the effect that the new Constitution of India should not be recognised by the Kannadigas, if United Karnatak was not incorporated in it as a separate province. Mr. R. R. Diwakar, Minister for Information and Broadcasting, who was present at the meeting pleaded in vain that they should delete the "operative part of" Mr. Karanth's resolution. However, the resolution was unanimously accepted by the Committee. The Karnatak Minister of the Bombay Cabinet observed "a diplomatic absence" at the meeting.

There is no indication that the representative bodies of Kannadigas would take lying low what they term as "effrontry" of the Congress High Command. The Karnatak Chamber of Commerce at the special meeting held on November 23 has accepted the "challenge" of the Congress High Command by resolving to collect Rs. 10 lakhs for launching a Satyagraha movement. The Karnataka Youth Conference which met recently has reiterated its faith in a United Karnatak and has requested the Government of India to introduce the name of Karnatak in the Schedule 1 of the Constitution Act. The Conference has also threatened to launch a mass Satyagraha for the realisation of the goal.

Their Fear

The people of Karnatak have a natural feeling that their fate is interlinked with the question of Andhra Desha. When Andhra is to become a province they feel that there is no reason why the question of United Karnatak should be postponed. And there are already indications that in this present tense atmosphere there is a growing fear that some of the Kannada-speaking areas may go to the Andhras. The fate of some Kannada talukas in Bellary and other border districts still hangs in the balance since the Andhras claim them as theirs. In a public meeting at Bellary recently the Kannada-speaking people protested against the inclusion of Adoni, Rayadurga and Alur talukas in the proposed Andhra Province.

The K.P.C.C. chief Mr. Nijalingappa only voiced the grievances of the Karnatak people when he demanded a representation in the Boundary Committee. The fact that the Central Government has not yet accepted this suggestion has only added fuel to the fire.

The people of Mysore are equally perturbed over the attitude of the Congress Working Committee. The Youth Conference and the All Parties' Conference held in the State have given a clarion call to the people "to prepare for a major struggle." A strong element in the Mysore State Congress has already threatened a major split if the question of United Karnatak is not settled in the near future. Some of the leaders in the State Congress have gone a step further and demanded the removal of the Maharajah who is said to be the main obstacle in the path of Kannadigas achieving their declared objective.

Our politicians must remember what happened to Baroda and Kolhapur when there was a split in the State Congress. History may repeat itself once again.

MIKE AIDS CROWD DIRECTION

Police woman directs crowd with a mike and loudspeaker.

'If This Be The Law, Law Must Be An Ass'

(Continued from Page 3)

in consequence whereof, either alone or in conjunction with associated operations, any income which if it were the income of such person would be chargeable to income-tax becomes payable to a person not resident but not ordinarily resident in British India, acquired any rights by virtue or in consequence of which he has within the meaning of this section, power to enjoy such income, whether forthwith or in future, that income shall, whether it would or would not have been chargeable to income-tax apart from the provisions of this section, be deemed to be income of such first mentioned person for all the purposes of this Act."

Lawyers' Reaction

I had once an occasion to consult an eminent counsel on the implications of this section and its application to a particular case. He read this section once, twice and thrice, and feeling exasperated at every reading of the involved and inextricable mass of words, exclaimed, "what the dickens does all this mean?" If eminent lawyers feel that way, you can just imagine the bewildered state of mind of an ordinary tax-payer.

In the following letter addressed to the "London Times", the appalling example of "officialese" is so ridiculed, by a correspondent, as to afford some amusement to the readers.

In Case Of Fire

Suppose, he wrote, that a simple direction to the public for calling a fire engine were to be given, viz., "Break Glass. Pull Knob. Wait Engine." If this simple instruction were to be worded after the manner of the involved and incomprehensible verbiage of some of the law provisions quoted above, the legal draftsman would probably have worded it thus:—

"In the event of information having come to the knowledge of any person or persons with regard to a fire having broken out, or in any way being, according to such information, said or thought to have broken out, the person or persons, to whom such information shall have or may have come shall summon the assistance of a fire engine by pulling the knob, said person or persons having broken the glass through which said knob may be observed but the existence of which unbroken presents an obstacle to the pulling thereof, the latter action to take place subsequently and in no case previously to the former, whereupon, and as a result thereof, the fire engine thus summoned by the action or series of actions on the part of the person or persons aforesaid, shall be awaited by the said person or persons whose action it was, and by no other, at or near the spot where the action or actions before described as having caused or having been intended to cause the arrival of the fire engine were carried out or otherwise executed and in no case elsewhere, such waiting to be subsequent to and not in advance of said action or actions."

If this is law the ignorance of which cannot be excused even in a layman, like Sam Weller of Pickwick Papers, one must exclaim:

"If this be law, law MUST be an ass."

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OUR DELHI LETTER *From Our Correspondent*

Battle Over Vanaspati Again

THE Vanaspati Research Planning Committee has made a negative recommendation, namely that Vanaspati is not harmful to human system.

The Committee gave the following considered opinion:—

"In comparative feeding experiments carried out, at four different research centres, on rats for three generations with raw groundnut oil, refined groundnut oil and Vanaspati of melting points 37°C 41°C., the results indicate that there is no deleterious effect produced by vanaspati as compared with the raw or refined oil".

In the light of the results obtained on short-term human metabolism experiments and long-term human feeding experiments carried out at different orphanages, the Committee came to the following conclusions:—

"Human feeding trials carried out at four different centres also indicate that Vanaspati of melting point 37°C has no harmful effect as compared with raw groundnut oil".

While the above conclusions were reached, it was considered by the Committee necessary to study in detail the results obtained in the different series of experiments in which different oil and fat supplements were used in the diet of the rats. Any conclusion in respect of the relative nutritive values of the different fats when fed along with diferent diets was not possible unless the data were statistically examined. The Committee, therefore, recommended that all the data should be sent as soon as possible to the Director of the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta, to have it statistically analysed and to have the results submitted by 31st March, 1950.

From The 'Harijan'

Here is something more from the 'Harijan':—

"The Government of India, posing or professing a welfare state, has a much wider duty. It is not enough that Vanaspati is not harmful to the human system. Vanaspati is intended to replace milk-ghee and vegetable oils as medium of cooking. Ghee is one of the most important items of food and a potent source of energy in Indian dietary, specially because a large proportion of population comprise of vegetarians. The issue, therefore, is whether Vanaspati supplies the fats and other potent sources of energy, required by the human system and so far supplied by the milk-ghee. It appears a paradox that the directors and promoters of Vanaspati industry should pay fancy prices for milk-ghee rather than use the product for which they claim perfection."

"To Vanaspati Consumers" is the heading of a form which is being widely distributed throughout India on behalf of the Vanaspati industry through its agents. It is translated in every Indian language. Retailers are asked to get these forms signed by their customers and forward them to "appropriate authorities". The form is in effect of the nature of an application by consumers of Vanaspati to Government that that industry should be encouraged by Government being a 'boon' to its users.

Pressure will then be brought upon Government to allow the industry to be carried on as it is in the interest of and because demanded by the consumer. All this trouble and artfulness is unnecessary. The fundamental issue is moral, as I have said often. If a consumer wants to use Vanaspati because he "likes" it, he may do so in a form, in which it cannot be mixed with ghee and with the knowledge of its correct value and composition. But those who do not want to take the hydrogenated oil should not be compelled to do so under the impression that they are taking ghee. The demand is for the removal of the deceitful and fraud-encouraging false garb. To this there is no answer. The issue, therefore is whether Vanaspati would lead to malnutrition of the masses.

Another Aspect

There is another aspect of this problem. Milk-ghee and oil pressing are largely cottage industries in India, supporting millions of people in India's villages. Ghee-making forms an integral part of the stock-rearing system of farming followed in India and a little less than half of the total production of milk in this country is converted into butter. There are reasons for this widespread production and consumption. Firstly, in a tropical country like India, the preparation of ghee is the only rational method of preserving milk fat without deterioration for long periods. Secondly, in rural areas, where facilities for the sale of fluid milk and its products are wanting, the cultivators have to convert milk into ghee in order to supplement their income by its sale.

Three points emerge.

Firstly, just as racing is an incentive to horse-breeding, ghee-production is an incentive to cattle-breeding.

Secondly, as indicated above, ghee-production is the only means of preserving milk-fat without deterioration.

Thirdly ghee-production enables the village cultivator to add to his income.

In the Union Parliament on Thursday last, a member wanted a categorical assurance from the Government to retain the existing acreage under cinchona cultivation on the ground that any curtailment of cultivation would throw out of employment large number of workers. Similar arguments are advanced against retrenchment in the Government of India. It should be a matter of some concern that Vanaspati industry would deprive the cultivator of the little earning he makes today and would throw out of employment millions of men, now engaged in oil-pressing. The Congress Government, which professes so great a solicitude for the cultivator and for the rural population of India, should not be a party to these drastic inroads on their prosperity.

Figures Speak

There is yet another issue. Vanaspati is supposed to supplement, if not supplant ghee. The consumption of ghee is confined to the Punjab, United Provinces and Rajputana. Let the figures speak. The Government's marketing survey of India published in 1947 gives the following figures of ghee-production and its 'per capita' consumption in (undivided) India:—

PROVINCE	PRODUCTION PER SQUARE MILE	PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION IN SEERS (ANNUAL)
	In Maunds.	
Assam	0.8	0.1
Bengal	7.3	0.5
Bihar	10.8	0.3
Bombay	6.7	0.1
Central Province	4.7	0.3
Madras	10.8	0.5
Orissa	3.0	0.5
Punjab	22.3	3.0
United Provinces	18.3	1.3

It will be thus seen that Punjab consumes the largest quantity of ghee, followed by the United Provinces. The average consumption in Madras, Orissa and Bengal is 0.5 seer a year, followed by Bihar and Central Provinces, 0.3 seer a year and Assam and Bombay 0.1 seer a year. For centuries, people outside Junjab and the United Provinces have lived on vegetables oils, mustard oil, groundnut oil, Til oil, without facing the need for Vanaspati. To these people Vanaspati is a cultivated taste. The people who swear by Gandhian philosophy every day should seriously ponder over the effects of Vanaspati on poor villagers and on the public health of India before finally deciding the issue.

Subsidiary Foods

The Food Minister, Shri Jairamdas Daulatram, very adroitly blasted the whole scheme of subsidiary foods during the week. Replying to a question in Parliament, Shri Jairamdas said that experiments had shown that "If groundnut-cake flour is of food quality and free from grit and rancidity, it could be mixed with wheat atta to the extent of five per cent." Replying the supplementaries, the Food Minister said that groundnut-cake was not adequate for manure purposes for which it was lagrely used in India.

Some pertinent issues arise. Firstly who is to determine whether the groundnut-cake was free from grit and rancidity? Secondly, who is to guarantee that only five per cent of it is mixed in wheat atta before it was doled out to the rationed population of India? Thirdly, the Government has been spending crores on a fertilizer factory and on the imports of chemical fertilizers. Side by sidt, it is spending lakhs on compelling people to eat up these fertilizers.

The attitude of the industrialists behind this compulsory and legalised adulteration of foodgrains is understandable. They are out to take away the stigma, which attaches to adulteration. They are out to make larger profits.

Why should the Government allow itself to be duped by these profiteering patriots, however, remains a mystery.

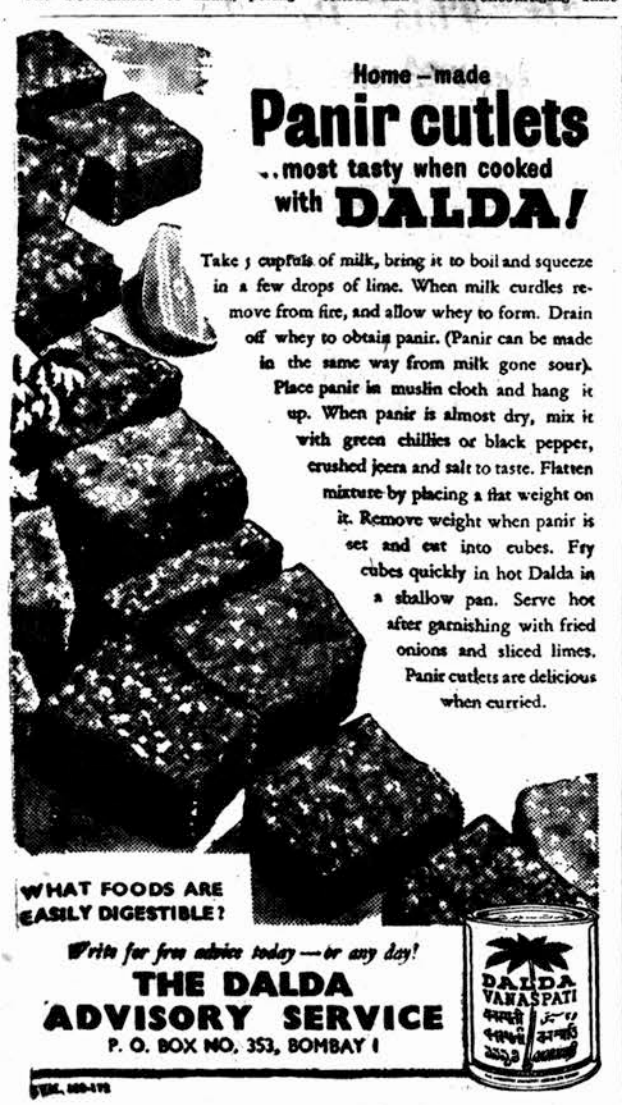
SPORTS JOTTINGS

★

(Continued From Page 9)

sent Commonwealth visit is meant for unearthing new colts. How can that be done if the old hands continue to monopolise the stage. Fear of defeat should not deter us from experimenting with youngsters—more so when the old won horses have done little to win the Tests.

It is true that famous names are necessary to brighten the tests, so that they may draw large crowds. But who says that you should pack the teams with juniors only. There should be a fair proportion of new blood in every team and that is sure to improve our fielding considerably, especially if preference is given to smart fielders. Time is overdue when our cricket rulers should turn their angle of vision in this direction.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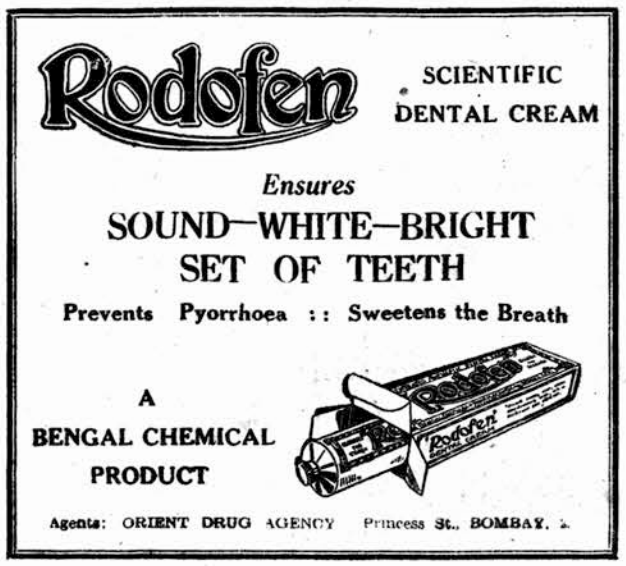

A Short Story

By K. V. Narain

HER LAST QUEUE UP

"DANNA can (Master), I have got something nice for you today. Guess what?"

"Really? It's hard to guess. I never seem to hit it right. What is it?"

"Something that you like. I got a pound of 'Snow Brand' butter and for only 3 yen 40 sen, the official price."

"That's wonderful, Michiko san. But I bet you had to stand long in the queue."

"Oh no. Just about two hours."

Or, another day, she would come rushing home with a radiant smile on her face. The smile of success.

"You know, danna san, today, I was walking on the Ginza on my way to fetch the bread and you know what I have brought for you in addition?

And, as usual, my guess would be wrong. And then she would announce: "I bought a whole box of pastry. I saw a queue in front of Fujiya Restaurant and I joined up, half without hope of buying, but I did get it. I was one of the last few to have got it. And, its made of real sugar, too."

That was Michiko, my youg and energetic maid servant. She was what you may call queue-crazy. But mind you, this is not casting any reflections on her. On the contrary, I was ever grateful to her. She seemed to have an inexhaustible source of energy. Almost every day of the week she would go out in the hope of buying something for the house, sometimes far, sometimes near, and almost always, she would come back with something in her shopping bag. It would be an understatement to say that on the average, she spent between 10 and 20 hours, a week, lining up before stores of all kinds.

●

This was in Tokyo early in the year 1945 at the height of the Pacific war and when the country was passing through the worst period of food shortage. Satisfying one's normal balanced food needs was absolutely out of question. One was lucky, if he could have his belly full, no matter with what you filled it up. The question was to keep the stomach from being gnawingly half-empty. If you managed to buy one or two 'kin' (8 to 16 pounds) of sweet potatoes, it was a matter for congratulation. If through some great influence one succeeded in buying a few pounds of sugar on the blackmarket, well what are you squawking about? It didn't matter if you got it black or white. What mattered was that you got it. For, the things simply weren't there.

That was the time when some thing like 50,000 items of all kinds were on the rationed list, from nails to raw materials for airplanes, from pickles to rice. Life had become, one long search for food to subsist on, for cloth to wear, for medicines for the sick.

With your very life rationed out as it were it meant you had to queue up before so many stores so many times a week. You had to queue up for the tiny quantity that was called your rice ration once or twice a month— just enough rice for 4 or 5 days in the month, plus a lot of substitute staples like oats, wheat, wheat flour, sweet potatoes and rarely Irish potatoes. You had to line up for your fish ration of four ounces for two week; for a two-ounce slice of radish or cabbage that went for your vegetable ration every other day or so; for a few ounces of pickled radish about once a month, maybe. Sometimes it would be for a reel of staple-fibre stitching thread. Occasionally, a notice would go around the households about a cloth ration distribution. You queued up before some shop in some corner and, if you were lucky, you got a whole 2 or 3 yards of coarse cotton cloth. More often, after you stood in long line and got it, you had to pick lots with a few other households for it.

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Occasionally, some store would sell a small quantity of some commodity not on the rationed list, like maybe, margarine or marmalade or jam. These, only the more hardy sought to purchase. For it meant usually, lining up about 7 in the morning when the sales would start at 10. And then, only the first lucky 50 or 100 would get it. To do this, one needed a lot of patience, plus vitality. And on a half-starvation diet, not many had either. One had to be sturdy. And Michiko, thank goodness, was of the sturdy type, though goodness knows where all her energy came from.

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Michiko had an extra-big, generous heart and it some times would pain me to see the troubles she went to to get things for the house, for me to make me as comfortable as was possible under the circumstances. She was particularly determined to have me fed well. She very easily made friends wherever she went. It was natural with her, came without effort. She was that kind of a person. And, she had a knack of finding out where and what goods would be sold and on what day. Off she would march to the four corners of the sprawling city with her shopping bag on another foraging mission. She never minded having to stand long dreary hours in queues. Unbelievable woman.

And then the day came. This day so many things happened. Why, everything seemed to happen that day. This particular morning, I was awakened by the screeching wail of the air raid alarm. Almost simulataneously, other alarms, far and near, caught on, and for a full minute, as I sat crouched in bed, I could hear nothing but the alarms going. Even as this wailing stopped, it went on again this time short hoots going five times. God Almighty! An air raid. What a time to pick to unleash death and destruction from the skies! The middle of the night. Or, so it seemed to me. I hastily threw some warm clothing over me and ran down the stairs and out of the house to the shelter. It was not dead of night, as I had imagined. The late winter daybreak was being heralded by streaks of greying dawn in the still star-littered sky.

We were all puzzled, me and my neighbours who had gathered in the freezing cold of the shelter. This kind of thing had never happened before. What could the American planes be planning to attack at this hour. Soon we knew. Enemy carrier-borne planes had begun an attack. This was the first attack of the kind and the radio said the planes had chosen as their first targets the airfields and other military installations of Ibaragi.

Ibaragi! Well, that put a good 100 miles between us and the planes. My hands and feet were beginning to go numb. I decided to go back into the house. Could run back to the shelter, if the planes came Tokyo way In the house. I cursed Michiko. She should have picked just the previous day to visit some of her folks. And now, the subway wouldn't be running, probably not for hours and there was no other way of her getting back If she had been home, she would at least have had some tea ready for me. She was an early bird, Michiko was. Winter or summer, she was up before 6. If she were home now, she would have had some hot tea even before this air raid had started. How welcome that would have been, even if it were only tea without milk and sweetened only with saccharine.

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I was still contemplating about warming the inside of my system with some tea when, hello! the air raid alarm was lifted and the precautionary green-light alarm replaced it. Lucky break. I could start the gas and have some charcoal burning in the brazier also. In a half hour, I was sitting over the small charcoal fire in the brazier and having my tea. From the frequent radio reports, it was clear the raiders were concentrating on airfields and shore establishments, and the chances of Tokyo being hit heavily appeared remote.

A little after 10 the air raid position had remained unchanged but it had started snowing lightly. The skies were heavily overcast and the cold was simply biting into you. I knew we were in for a heavy snowfall.

Suddenly and without warning the sliding door of the kitchen started rattling on its iron wheels. I knew Michiko was back. I felt relieved. The clap-trap of her "geta" (wooden clogs) ceased and the door into the dining-sitting room where I was entrenched glided open.

"Ohayo gozaimasu, danna san, I am indeed sorry for this delay in returning home. Did you manage your tea alright?"

"Good morning, Michiko", I returned her greeting. "Yes, I had some tea. How was your visit. Ojisan to obasan genki desuka?"

"Yes, both uncle and auntie are doing fine".

"Any luck shopping yesterday?"

"No. As usual, I never manage to get anything good for you".

This was her usual answer. Her modest way of saying she could bring very little. But this morning, there wasn't the buoyancy about her which was there normally whenever she came back from her forays. I knew there was something wrong. But I didn't ask her. I concluded she was just nervous, what with all the things that had happened in the morning to upset her methodical way of doing things.

Soon, things started humming in the kitchen. I could hear the gas stove singing its monotonous note, and the din and clatter of pans and plates being removed, washed and shifted around. It had to be this way, with Michiko in the house. You know, she was one of those persons who couldn't idle her time away when there were things to be done.

Justus in The Minneapolis Star

"The mountain climbers."

I felt grateful. How I thanked my stars now that I had accepted Mr. Harada's invitation to go over to his place that spring day almost 20 months ago. I had almost given up hope of procuring a maid and had resigned to being my own cook-launderer-servant combined. The half a dozen aged women, the domestic servants agency had sent had proved either unfit for real work or had put forward impossible conditions. And so it was that when Mr. Harada sent word to me that he had a person in mind for me, my first inclination had been to say "No, thanks, what's the use?". But I had nevertheless decided to go only because the Haradas had been my good friends for five years.

When I went over to their place, Michiko was there. She had come over from Utsunomiya two days earlier. That's where Mrs. Harada came from. And Michiko had come to their place seeking employment which would give her greater experience in housekeeping than was possible in her own place, before getting married—a common practice with many girls from countryside families. The Haradas had suggested my place but she had been hesitant at first to work for me, a foreigner, and a bachelor at that. But the Haradas had finally succeeded in convincing her about my bonafides and my character. It was only after they had further assured her of writing to her parents that she had finally accepted.

When, therefore, the Haradas had told me of Michiko, I almost couldn't believe my ears. But there was no mistaking. It was agreed that she would start working the very next day when Mrs. Harada would take her over to my place personally and break her in.

It didn't take me long to realize what a gold mine I had come across in Michiko. Once she had acquainted herself with the routine, there was no need to tell Michiko what to do, and when. She very soon had studied my habits carefully and anticipated everything from hot water for my shave to my meal times which were, as happens in the case of all newspapermen, most irregular.

The shrill screeching of the siren put an abrupt end to my reverie. It was an air raid alarm again. Almost the same instant the mechanical military voice came over the radio: "Tokyo area, air raid warning on. Tokyo area, air raid warning on. Eastern Command report. Several squadrons of B-29's heading north at a point south-east of Iwojima. Possible target Tokyo. Eastern Command report. Several squadrons of B-29's....."

South-east of Iwojima. That would be a good hour at least before the planes would be over Tokyo, if Tokyo was to be the target. I reluctantly got up and told Michiko to get suitably dressed and be ready otherwise with the helmet, gas mask, emergency rations etc. I did likewise.

I didn't relish the prospect of the cold shelter. It was snowing real heavy now.

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We had been in the shelter almost half an hour. My teeth chattering, my hands and feet numb and paining, my body cold, I felt miserable. Above the low-hanging clouds, I could hear the roar of the airplane engines. Nearabouts, I could hear some explosions. When the roar of the engines got distant and we finally come out, I could see some small fires raging a coupse of hundred yards away. A few sticks of incendiaries had been dropped there. But the fires were not big and there was no call for help from us. So together with Michiko, I wearily walked back home and settled down for my mid-day meal. It had been a trying morning. I felt satisfied that at least for the day, the worst had been over.

But the real bombshell came for me only after I had finished my luncheon: and from the most unexpected quarter. I was dozing in the chair when I was awakened by Michiko.

"Danna san".

"Yes".

"I want to tell you something".

"Yes, go ahead".

"I am quitting tomorrow".

"You what?", I jumped up from my chair.

"I want to quit", she repeated, adding nothing further to the statement.

"Why, why Michiko. You must be joking". I was getting alarmed.

"No, I am not joking. I am quitting and, please danna san, the decision is final."

I was almost frantic now. I said: "What has happened Michiko? Are you

(Continued on page 28)

SHARDA and Sheila were always getting bright ideas. You might see them whispering together on the divan in the sitting room, or under the stairs. Then there would be a yell and a terrific rush to find mother. "Mamma!" They would cry, "We have got such a bright idea. We would like to...."

Then, with twinkle in their eyes, they would tell Ma their new plan, perhaps for a new game, or perhaps for something to do at school. Mother did not always agree with the new ideas, and some of them, she said, were just pure mischief. But now and then, the two little girls thought something really bright and good.

A Bright Idia

This particular morning they had been talking together in whispers under a tree in the garden for quite a long time. Presently with shrieks they came rushing across the lawn into the kitchen where mother was peeling potatoes for dinner.

"Mamma!" they cried, "We've had such a bright idea."

"And what is it this time?" asked mother.

"We want you to lend us some money."

"But I haven't any to lend," said Mamma like all mothers say.

"But you must."

"What for?"

We want to sow some seeds in the garden and help for the "Grow More Food Campaign."

"Where did you get that idea?" asked mother.

"Why, we heard you and dad talk about it at breakfast time, and we read about it in our PUSHPA."

"Well, mother gave in, and when daddy came home, she persuaded him to lend the children a rupee each to buy vegetable seeds.

Real Gardeners

Next day Sharda and Sheila were as busy as real gardeners. Daddy told them what to do, and dug up a piece of ground for them. Then they levelled it and raked it over and over again until there wasn't alone to be seen. When it was just right, they scattered parsley seeds and some chilly seeds on top, and left them to grow.

In the morning, they did not need calling, for both were anxious to be out first to see if they had started to grow. And a good job it was that they went out so early, for there, right in the middle of the nicely-raked patch, were three big sparrows having a lovely feed of parsley seeds.

"You naughty, naughty birds!" cried the children shooing them away. They found that the sparrows had done a great deal of damage, and they had to get some more seeds to make up for what had been eaten. This time, however, they rembembered to put some cotton cross with plenty of bright-coloured pieces of cloth on it so that the birds would not come back.

Fun To Watch

In a day or two, the seeds began to grow out little white shoots. A little while later, it seemed almost in a night, up jumped the tiny green leaves. It was fun to watch the seeds growing! Of course, they had to be watered, but that was no trouble at all. The only danger was that the seeds might get drowned. they were watered so much.

Up, up grew the tiny plants, all so thickly together. What a wonderful show it was! It seemed as though God must be helping these seeds to grow. Don't you know that God helps those who help themselves!

About a fortnight from the day the seeds were sown, daddy said that it was nearly time to cut the parsley leaves. A month later, green chillies also grew on the tiny trees.

What a moment of joy it was when clip, clip went the scissors through the tender green stalks, cutting off the bright green leaves. And what greater joy when parsley herbs were tied in small bundles and placed in a basket, and the children marched up the garden to show them to Mamma!

Mamma was very happy to receive them!

Mother's Angle

I like boys:
They rush madly about—
They reach into pockets,
And pull things out—
There are marbles and tops
And toffee and strings—
Their hair won't stay brushed,
They're off as on wings!
They look so tough,
And tear their clothes;
Their shoes, fine or rough,
Are worn out in the toes;
They lose their books—
Their heads—their toys;
But, nevertheless,
I still like boys.

Bananas

Some time back I remember having read a funny short story in an English magazine. It was the story of a demobbed soldier from India who, when returning to his native home, took with him a bunch of raw bananas. When he landed in England, he carefully hid it under his bed as he had no mind to share the delicious fruit with his family. Somehow his five years old niece discovered the bunch, and the next time she had to draw from memory, she drew a sketch of banana fruit. The teachers and the parents were amazed at her feat. They knew that the child could not have seen bananas in reality, for since the War England had to go without them. How could she then have drawn a bunch of bananas? They put it down to her sixth sense which enabled her to draw things she had not seen before.

This extraordinary gift of the child baffled everybody, till at last her soldier uncle revealed his secret to them. To us the story is important because it gives prominence to banana as a delicious fruit which even made a soldier selfish and unsharing. All of you must have seen bananas. Do you remember the song "We have no bananas"? In India, the banana is the most common and the cheapest fruit available in the market. The American soldiers, when they were here during the War, did not mind paying a high price for it.

The banana tree is one of the ancient denizen of India. Alexander the Great found the plant in the Indus Valley in 327 B.C., and the Arabs seem to have introduced it from India into Palestine and Egypt. Today, among the fruits grown in our country, with the exception of the mango the largest area is under banana cultivation.

Its Advantages

It has been stated that a few bananas a day taken with milk provide all the ingredients of a balanced diet for a sedentary worker. The banana is easily digestible, and is used as a corrective both for overweight and underweight and for combating diarrhoea as well as constipation Persons allergic to milk or egg have found the banana a delicious and nutritious alternative.

The fruit contains many vitamins, protein, fat, essential minerals and an abundance of easilly digestible sugar. Further, it justifies its claim among fruits to be the best by every test. There are many varieties of bananas, the more popular being sabri, champa and kachkela.

Besides the fruit, the other parts of the banana tree are also useful. The tender portion of the stem is cooked and eaten; the ash of the plant is used as food in Assam and also for washing clothes. Banana leaves are widely used as plates. Experiments have shown that banana stem cut into short pieces can furnish as much as half of the roughage necessary for oxen. Though its fibres are not valuable as Manila hemp, they can be used for many purposes.

A Chinese Touch-Game

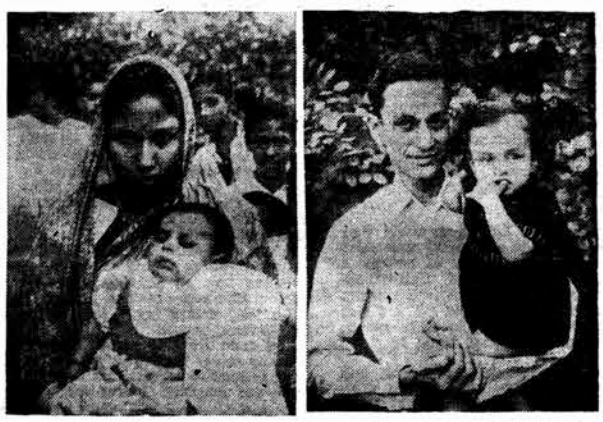
Divide the players into two equal camps, arranging for each camp to have, as far as possible, half boys and half girls.

Next, set two rugs on the floor, parallel to each other, with their nearest edges about ten feet apart; if this is impossible, as far away as possible.

Play proceeds in this way: A girl on one side takes up her position on the edge of her hearthrug and stands on one foot, whichever she pleases. She must not put the raised foot on the ground, nor may she step over the rug, not even a fraction of an inch

A boy of the other side then comes forward, and he tries to touch the edge of the girl's hearthrug, without her touching any part of him. The fact that she can only use one foot gives him a good opportunity of approaching safely; he may lash up and chance his luck he may wriggle along the floor and stretch out his arm; but he must avoid being touched, if he can.

As soon as the issue is decided, a gir from the boy's camp comes forward and is matched against a boy from the girl's camp. So the game goes on until all the pairs have finished and the side with the most sucesses is adjudged the winner.



Little-Darlings

A FIGURE FUN

Obviously you have ten fingers on your two hands, but, by a figure trick you can make it possible to count eleven. First count the figures throughout in the usual manner. Then begin at the finger last counted, this time counting backwards. Thus you proceed 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, which, with the five on the second hand gives you 11. Funny, isn't it?

TRY YOUR SKILL

Place a teacup near the edge of the table. Then carefully balance a rupee on the rim of the teacup. Now blow the coin so that it flies right over the cup without falling inside. The trick can be done, although it requires a little practice.

This trick will make a good game for two or three players, each player scoring one point every time the coin flies over the teacup.

POCKET ATLAS

A magic carpet for three and nine.
Scarlet and blue and green and gold
Go where you wish whenever you will
But it's hard to stop when the names take hold
Bulawayo, Little Big Horn,
Timor, and Timbuctu:
Fujiyama, Lake of the Woods,
Canton, and Khatmandu.
Kwambonambi, Aix-la-Chapelle,
Cuba, and Kandahar:
Papatoetoe, Dar-es-Salaam,
Yukon, and Lochnagar.
Kilimanjaro, Hudson Bay,
Baghdad, and Great Karoo:
Vladivostok, Van Diemen's Land,
Pietermaritzburg, Peru.

FEATHERS FOR THE GOVERNOR

In future when the Governor of the Gold Coast pays an official visit to the paramount native chiefs of the Bogoso mining region he will wear feathers in his hat.

During a recent tour, the Governor Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Arden Clarke, met the chiefs, but they, not recognising him among his companions, remained seated while he shook hands with them.

When they discovered his identity, they felt they had comitted a grave breach of etiquette; and the Governor therefore promised that when next he came he would wear distinguishing feathers in his hat.

Balkan-ji-Bari

Khar Balkan-ji-Bari has started a Dance class, besides the Leather Handicrafts class which is well flourshing.

Vile Parle Balkan-ji-Bari boys and girls went on an excursion to Elephanta Caves, and had a happy time there.

Workers of the Balkan-ji-Bari Units in different Camps came to Bombay, and Bal Mandir materials were distributed amongst them for use in their Units.

Have you joined the Balkan-ji-Bari or not yet? Better do it today, and send for its particulars and enrolment forms from Dada—"Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage.

Dada will be glad to hear from you and to attend to your enquiries. JAI HIND!

Boys And Girls Of The Agra (Left) and Ghaziabad (right) Balk Bari Units

WONDER STORIES OF PRODIGES

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(Continued from page 2)

played the most difficult of the Indian musical instruments with unwavering accuracy and with all the steadiness and confidence of a practised professional. Unfortunately the boy died very young.

Painters and sculptors have shown many cases of precocious cleverness. Anne Maria Schurman, at the age of six and without instruction, cut in paper the most delicate figures. At the age of eight, she was a famous painter of nature, and two years later it cost her only five hours to learn the art of embroidering with all its niceties. In her education she displayed extra-ordinary mental gifts, and it is said that before she was out of her teens, she perfectly understood the German, French, English, Latin, Greek, Italian, Hebrew, Arabic, Syrian and Ethiopian languages. The genius of Stevens, one of the greatest decorative artists of the nineteenth century showed itself at a very early age. Before he was ten, the artist's powers in him were in their maturity.

But truly admirable, indeed divinely endowed was Leonardo da Vinci, the great sculptor. Andrea del Verrocchio, the famous Italian artist, was amazed as he saw the remarkable commencement made by a mere boy. Leonardo, even as a child, was gifted with so marvellous a facility in reproducing his conceptions that he confounded every art critic of the day.

William Henry West Betty, in the nineteenth century was another prodigy from childhood. He had such precocious talents as an actor that he was known as Young Roscius, after the famous Roman actor of that name. He appeared on the stage at ten years of age in the heaviest Shakespearean parts and the popularity that he enjoyed was such that the House of Commons actually adjourned to witness his Hamlet

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Instances of early exhibition of great mental powers amongst authors and poets are not few. The most famous dramatic poet of Scandinavia, Adam Oehalenschlaeger, when quite a child showed remarkable skill in writing verses. Before he was nine years of age, he wrote short comedies for private theatricals which were greatly admired by critics. John Payne, an American actor and dramatist, was another prodigy from childhood. When only in his twelfth year, he was a well-known writer for the press and editor of the "Thespian Mirror." Metastasio, an eminent Italian poet, and creator of the modern Italian opera exhibited a wonderful talent for extemporising in verse, when only ten years of age. John Barretier of England was declared to have been master of five languages before he was nine years of age. Five years later, the fame of his learning and writing attracted the notice of the Prussian Emperor, who sent for him to the Court. When passing through Halle on his journey, he so distinguished himself in his conversation with the professors of the University that they offered him the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. His health unfortunately gave way in his nineteenth year, and after lingering for about eighteen months, he died. Another prodigy was Dorothy Scholzer, a Hanoverian lady, who was thought worthy of the highest academical honours of the University of Gottingen and a degree of Doctor of Philosophy was conferred on her. When she was hardly a "sweet sixteen"

But earth's sweet singers and writers have, in India, not seldom, given similar evidences of precocious talent.

Toru Dutt, at the early age of eighteen had secured for herself a permanent rank among the poets in the English language. In the words of Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, "In her all too brief life she mastered Sanskrit, and wrote in French and English with grace, a facility and an individual distinction which have given her rank among the authentic voices of Western literature."

Seldom are the indications of genius in childhood so apparent as they were in the case of Rabindranath Tagore, who had begun to write verse almost as soon as he could walk, and before he was fifteen, had published nearly seven thousand lines of verse and a great quantity of prose. In the "Bhanu Singh" poems, which he wrote at the age of fourteen, he reproduced the themes and melodies of the old Vaishnava poets with such success that many a scholar was misled into lauding them as newly discovered masterpieces of Bengali literature. Another Indian who must be mentioned here is Raja Ram Mohan Rai. At the age of eleven, he was a master of Persian and Arabic literature and read Euclid and Aristotle in Arabic. When he was only twelve years old, he was sent to Benares to study Sanskrit, where he did not take long to become well versed in the literature, law and Upanishads.

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It is said that Blaise Pascal, one of the most profound thinkers and accomplished writers of France, exhibited precocious proofs of genius from his earliest childhood. Having been purposely kept in ignorance of geometry, lest his propensity in that direction should interfere with the prosecution of other studies, his self-prompted genius discovered for itself, the elementary truths of the forbidden Science. When quite a boy, he was discovered by his father in the act of demonstrating on the pavement where he used to play, a proposition which corresponded to the thirty-second of the First Book of Euclid. At the age of eighteen he invented his famous arithmetical machine, and at the age of twenty-six he had composed most of his mathematical works.

Another mathematician prodigy was Srinivasa Ramanujan. From the earliest childhood he displayed an extraordinary mathematical genius. Sir C. V. Raman, while in the High School amazed his teachers by learning all the physics that could be found in such treatises as Ganot's Physics and was eager for more.

"Too clever to live long" is an expression we, so frequently, come across. Precocious cleverness is believed by many to presage an early end of life. The vanity of the parents inducing them to show off the gifts unusually developed in their children to the over-taxing of such infantile genius may account for such a belief. From the examples, quoted above, it will be seen, however, that precocious talent has not in every case meant an early death of its possessor.

But the fact remains that the overstraining of the mental capacities at any early age usually results in the health of the child giving way and sometimes completely shattering it beyond repair. At an age when he ought to be playing and singing with his fellows at school, or resting in bed, the prodigy is poring over books of abstruse science, or perhaps racking his young brain in thinking out some new mathematical problem. The triumphs which he may be presently achieving are too frequently purchased at the expense of the joys which Nature has intended to give to all her children.

Encyclopaedia Of Parsi Gujerati Literature

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"PARSI SAHITYANO ITIHAS" by "Noshakri Pillan" (Miss Pillan Bhicaji Makati), published at Mani Printing Press, Navsari, and published by her from Baria-street, Navsari, Priced at Rs. 15.

Parsi writers in Gujerati have made their mark in literary activities for over a century and more. They have excelled in works of history, religion, poetry, arts, sciences etc. Books on fiction and fables, many of them of ephemeral value, have a special glamour because they have found a ready market. Classical works or high literature that will endure for ages are few and far between. It is therefore with singular pleasure that we welcome heartily the latest publication belonging to the second category, by a Parsi lady of note, with experience as writer of about two decades' standing. She is Miss Pallan Bhicaji Makati (better known by her pen-name of "Nosbakri Pillan".)

It is a very comprehensive review of the Parsi writers' activities, for over three centuries, and is entitled "Parsi Sahityano Itihas" (or "History of Parsi Literature"), mentioning contributions made by scores of writers, their style of writing, the sort of language used, and pointing out the gradual improvement noticeable in the languages and styles of latter-day writers. It bespeaks the prodigious amount of labour for about a decade involved in its production. With patience and perseverance typical of her sex, she has waded through a veritable labyrinth of incidents, controversies, facts and figures, chronology &c,. and has well succeeded in her meritorious attempt to give us a monumental work and a true picture—according to her light of the contributions to Gujerati literature made by her co-religionists in Gujerati or English, which otherwise, would have remained buried in the files of newspapers or remained unnoticed in the pages of books now almost forgotten.

All the literary information worth preserving is packed chokeful, and thus will remain enshrined in this work which is a veritable Encyclopaedia, of Parsi-Gujerati literature. Her shafts of criticism levelled against several writers who, she thinks, do not come up to a standard deserving fuller notice, are at times severe. But those who have noticed the literary activities of this author will remember that she herself, in her turn, has been the victim of criticism deserved or undeserved, publicly made, by some writers, or even privately (though very rarely) by some writers more experienced than hereself. Critics may even point out, in this work, some factual errors (if not omissions) and a number of typographical errors (both in Gujerati and English, but particularly in the English passages) which are regrettable, were it not for the fact of extenuating circumstances that the author worked throughout single-handed. It is to be hoped she will rectify these errors in a later edition, taking the help of some very experienced and painstaking writer, if need be. Despite these few drawbacks—the only fly in the otherwise fragrant ointment—the author's 'magnum opus' will constitute a landmark in the history of Parsi literature, for which she deserves thanks of Gujerati readers. Will they appreciate her laudable efforts by lending her the support, she badly needs?

A. K.

DARWIN ADMIRED NEGROES

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(Continued from page 4)

But I think it likely that they differ in the proportions of highly-gifted people. I don't say the American Negroes will never produce a Marathon race winner. I say they are more likely to take a fifth of a second off the hundred metres record.

Intellectual performance depends so much more on education and tradition than does physical performance that we cannot yet make any such statements about racial averages. The dogma of human equality, incidentally, is no part of Communism. As Stalin put it to the 17th Congress of the C.P.S.U. (B). "Marxism starts out with the assumption that people's tastes and requirements are not, and cannot be, equal in quality or in quantity, either in the period of Socialism or the period of Communism".

The formula of Communism: 'From each according to his ability, to each according to his needs" would be nonsense, if abilities and needs were equal. I note that Mr. Langdon-Davis prefaces his recent attack on me with a quotation of my views on human inequality, and suggests that the Soviet Union does not recognise its existence. Stalin certainly does so, and also recognises that different peoples have different contributions to make to human culture. I agree with him.

BITER BIT

An American lie-detector expert is in jail—because his lie-detector worked. The Provost-Marshal of the U.S. Army in Europe has announced that a Criminal Investigation Department agent is being tried on charges of having solicited and accepted a bribe of 2,700 dollars (£675 sterling). He was tested by his own lie detector on an allegation that he accepted the bribe while investigating the illegal importation of 50 tons of coffee from Switzerland.

ONE LANGUAGE FOR ONE WORLD

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(Continued from page 5)

others writing continually and simultaneously all round the clock may safely be taken as one in every hundred, making two million seven hundred thousand. Multiply this figure by the 73 days. The answer is that every year in the cross-section alone we are wasting 500,000 years of time and labour which we could save by spelling English phonetically enough for all practical purposes, adding to the Johnsonese alphabet fourteen letters, all of which can be borrowed provisionally from the stocks now held by our printers for setting up foreign and classical grammars, algebras, and the like.

I have left India, Pakistan, and Ceylon out of the calculation with their 400,000,000, whose dozen dialects are giving way to English. They would make the figures too enormous to be credible. One could only laugh. Enough to note that there is no industrial company on earth that would not scrap and replace all its plant, at whatever cost, to save in cost of production a fraction of such magnitudes. In the face of them it is folly to prattle vainly for the thousandth time about universal languages, teaching children to read, standard pronunciation, and the rest of the argy-bergy our phoneticians keep regurgitating.

Survival Of Fittest

It is Johnsonese that we cannot afford, not a forty-letter alphabet. For more than seventy years I have written books, plays, articles, and private letters, in legible phonetics, and thereby added at least two months every year to my productive lifetime as compared to Shakespeare and Dickens who had to write their works in longhand, though Dickens was an adept in reporting shorthand, which is unreadable by printers and typists.

I do not pretend to know what language will become international though I agree with Mr. Birley that it will not be an artificial one. The fittest will survive. My guess is Pidgin English, the LINGUA FRANCA of the Chinese coolie, the Australian black boy, and the traders and seafarers who employ them.

It gets rid of the incubus of much useless grammar. In commercial Johnsonese we write 'I regret to have to inform you that it is not possible for me to entertain the proposal in your esteemed letter'. In Pidgin this is 'Sorry no can'. Pidgin, whether spoken or phonetically spelt, is a labour-saving device which leaves the harvester, the internal combustion engine, and the telephone nowhere.

The case of children learning to read is an overworked bugbear. Children learn to read and write by sight, not by sound. Those who have deficient visual memory spell phonetically and sign with a mark. Blind children read by touch, deaf ones lip-read. I cannot remember any time when a page of print was unintelligible to me; so I can hardly have suffered much when learning.

Ideal For Children

Children should be taught to spell phonetically, and corrected only when their spelling betrays a mispronunciation, which for the present may be taken to mean a departure from the usage of Mr. Hibberd, chief announcer to the British Broadcasting Corporation. His vowels are much more representative and agreeable than those common to the University of Oxford and the Isle of Dogs.

A cockney who pronounces French in the accent of Stratfordatte-Bowe is actually more intelligible in France than the Phonetic virtuoso who pronounces all but perfectly, barely a hundredth of every vowel being off the mark. The foreigner whose school taught English is excellent the day he arrives here speaks broken English after a year's residence, finding it quite sufficient for his purposes and an innocent amusement for his neighbours. All teachers should bear in mind that better is the enemy of good enough, and perfection not possible on any terms. Language need not and should not be taught beyond the point at which the speaker is understood. Not five minutes should be wasted in teaching a chauffeur who says 'Them hills is very deceiving' to say 'These mountain gorges are very deceptive' The innumerable Spanish irregular verbs can be sidetracked by making them all regular; for an English child who says 'I thinked' or 'I buyed' is just as intelligible as an adult who says 'I thought' or 'I bought'.

We say that Time is Money. It is civilisation, art, literature, leisure, pleasure: in short, life more abundant.

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Let us talk it over—

THE first impact with Bombay (after a month's absence) though considerably remote in space was far from a happy one. I am of course referring to the sugarless cup of tea I had in the dining car of the G.I.P. Railway!

Nowhere in this itinerary covering three thousand miles in the North and N. East was one made so bitterly conscious of the man-made famine of this sweet commodity in the country. I am by no means speaking about the fare offered in posh restaurants or rich households. Even on the government-owned railway like the BNR and the EPR you could have more than enough quantity of sugar, (clean, white sugar), with your tea or coffee. Even in the Constitution House in Delhi it-self the thoughts of sugar shortage never crossed one's mind because one could have liberal helping of pudding with the meals!

So, when on purchasing, Bombay papers (the city editions) at Kalyan station I read the news about a fifty percent increase in the local sugar ration my heart was in a mood of jubilation. But a fellow traveller who obviously had not been away from the city for long put me wise about the actual situation. He informed me that the four ounces weekly quota of sugar per person had not changed at all and so the fifty percent increase meant nothing but miserable two ounces only. However, when I began to narrate this interesting incident after coming home a chap from Poona adviced me to count the little mercies we Bombayites enjoy, for, in Poona people had not even that much quota of sugar for as many as two weeks. So this is India—the India of our dreams!

Well, if this difference of worlds is to be found in the few big and prosperous cities what must life be like in the countless tiny villagees which really make our country? But if you ask this question of responsible persons pat comes the reply, as it came to me from a sugar magnate of the North, that it is the villager (gone rich due to high prices of food grains) who has discarded the use of gur and taken to sugar, thus causing its acute shortage! But then it would be wrong to imagine that such discrepancies are found only as regards this sweet commodity. Much the same could be said about the food situation as a whole. Rationing, we are given to understand, is uniformly reintroduced in the big cities, but then we in the deficit provinces do not know in how many big places the institution of "Khula bazar"—open black market, to give it its correct name—is operating without a hitch or hindrance from official quarters!

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This evening's inaugural function at Vanita Samaj, Shivaji Park, will serve as a curtain-raiser to the week-long celebrations planed for commemorating the completion of 12 years since the Samaj was founded in 1937. This idea of commemorating a period of just 12 years may strike as odd to us moderns who have taken to the Western practice of celebrating silver and golden jubilees But then the expectation of longevity in the West is generally longer than in our land and so it is only proper if we have a different unit of measure. The average Indian hardly lives long enough even to celebrate his silver jubilee the expectation of human life in this country being barely 23 years. What is true of individuals is also more or less true of our institutions!

Apart from this, if we glance back at history it will be seen that the period of 12 years has been the unit of measuring years since ancient times and is known in Sanskrit as a "tapa". In ancient times a great sage or a learned pandit or even a renowned warrier was supposed to have devoted at least 12 years of his life i.e. to master his particular calling.

But I have disgressed. The Vanita Samaj, in its short career so far has been able to have a building of its own with a spacious open ground. In addition to the facilities of a library and a recreation centre enjoyed by its members, the Samaj conducts a Kindergarten and a handicrafts class both of which have become very popular with the middleclass residents of Shivaji Park One more noteworthy work done by the institution is the provision of hostel accommodation to a small number of college and office going girls. It is to be hoped therefore that this week's entertainment programmes which include three dramas (two Marathi and one Gujerati) and a musical concert of a celebrated songstress like Smt Sraswati Rane, will bring in a tidy sum and enable the members to expand their activities. The Samaj is fortunate to have Smt. Malati Dandekar and Smt. Kamalabai Deshpande the wellknown Marathi writers, to preside at its two important functions of this evening and of the 22nd when there is to be an elogution competition.

—Leela

Jail Manuscripts Of 'De Profundis'

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(Continued from page 8)

past and of the future, of sweet things changed to bitterness and of bitter things that may be turned into joy, there is much that will wound your vanity .. If it proves so, read the letter over and over again till it kills your vanity."

So De Profundis is a letter addressed to Alfred, nicknamed Bosie.

There follows the new, astounding flagellation of Bosie's conduct and character. At times we think we are dreaming as we lisen to the 41-year-old man of the world speaking of the evil and corruptink influence of a boy of 25. But De Profundis is a highly subjective document, written by a man in a highly inflamed state of mind. Consider how Wilde thinks of himself:

"The gods have given me almost everything. I have genius, a distinguished name, high social position, brilliancy, intellectual daring ... I made art a philosophy, and philosophy an art. I altered the minds of men and the colours of things; there was nothing I said or did that did not make people wonder ... Whatever I touched, I made beautiful .. And so on.

The man who has such an opinion of himself may not give the most trustworthy report of poor Bosie. But certainly the picture is vivid.

Meals And Moods

"During the whole time we were together I never wrote one single line .. My life, as long as you were by my side, was entirely sterile and uncreative ... I arrived at St. James's place every morning at 11.30 in order to have the opportunity of thinking and writing without the interruption inseparable from my own household, quiet and peaceful as that household was. But the attempt was in vain. At 12 o'clock you drove up and stayed smoking cigarettes and chattering till 1.30, when I had to take you out to luncheon at the Cafe Royal or the Berkeley. Luncheon, with its liqueurs lasted usually till 3.30. For an hour you retired to White's.

"At tea-time you appeared again and stayed till it was time to dress for dinner. You dined with me either at the Savoy or Tite Street. We did not separate as a rule till after midnight, as supper at Willis's had to wind up the entrancing day The was my life for those three months, every single day, except during the four days when you went abroad. I then, of course, had to go over to Calais to fetch you back. For one of my nature and temperament it was a position at once grotesque and tragic."

Wilde not only grudges his time. He says Bosie's companionship was "intellectually degrading." He writes: "While you were with me you were the absolute ruin of my art ... You couldn't know, you couldn't understand, you couldn't appreciate. I had no right to expect it of you at all. Your interests were merely in your meals and moods.

And then the money! Between the autumn of 1892 and May 1893 Wilde says he spent £5,000 on Bosie, not counting bills he incurred. "My ordinary expenses with you for any ordinary day in London—for luncheon, dinner, supper, amusements, hansoms and the rest of it—ranged from £12 to £20, and the week's expenses were naturally in proportion and ranged from £80 to £130. For our three months at Goring my expenses (rent of course included) were £1,340."

This was not all. "The Savoy dinners—the clear turtle soup; the luscious ortolans wrapped in their crinkled Sicilian vine-leaves, the heavy amber-coloured, indeed almost amber-scented champagne—Dagonet, 1880, I think was your favourite wine—all have still to be paid for. The suppers at Willis's, the special cuvees of Perrier-Jouet reserved always for us, the wonderful pates procured directly from Strasburg, the marvellous fin champagne served always at the bottom of great bell-shaped glasses that its bouquet might be the better savoured by the true epicures of what was really exquisite in life—these cannot be left unpaid, as bad debts of a dishonest client. Even the dainty sleeve-links—four heart-shaped moonstones of silver mist girdled by alternate ruby and diamond for their setting—that I designed and had made at Henry Lewis's as a special little present to you, to celebrate the success of my second comedy—these even—though I believe you sold them for a song a few months afterwards—have to be paid for."

The world imagined their life together as one of pleasure, profligacy and laughter. In fact, it was full of days "tragic, bitter, sinister in their warnings, dull or dreadful in their monotonous scenes and unseemly violences." Wilde ended the friendship every three monthes regularly. But entreaties, telegrams, letters and the intercession of friends always patched it up again. Wilde becomes almost hysterical with remorse over his wasted life.

"There is nothing that happened in those ill-starred years that I cannot recreate in that chamber of the brain which is set apart for grief or for despair; every strained note of your voice, every twitch and gesture of your nervous hands, every bitter word, every poisonous phrase comes back to me...."

Love And Hate

That Bosie loved him, Wilde admits. But in Bosie hate was a stronger passion than love. "Your hatred of your father was of such stature that it entirely outstripped, overthrew and over shadowed your love of me. You did not realise that there was no room for both passions in the same soul.'

Hate ... When Wilde goes bankrupt Bosie thinks of it simply as infuriating for his father and is delighted. He never considers what it means for Wilde. "All my charming things were to be sold! My Burne-Jones drawings: my Whistler drawings: my Monticelli, my Simeon-Solomons: my china: my Library with its collection of presentation volumes from almost every poet of my time, from Hugo to Whitman, from Swinburne to Mallarme, from Morris to Verlaine: with its beautifully bound editions of my father's and mother's works, its wonderful array of college and school prizes: its editions de luxe, and the like.... You said it was a great bore: that was all." The best went for less than £150: about what Wilde would spend on Bosie in a week.

From now on the letter becomes less personal and merges into that general description of his agony which constitutes the old De Profundis. "Suffering is one very long moment. We cannot divide it by seasons. We can only record its moods and chronicle their return. The paralysing immobility of a life every circumstance of which is regulated after an unchangeable pattern, so that we eat and drink and lie down and pray, or kneel at least for prayer, according to the inflexible laws of an iron formula: this immobile quality, that makes each dreadful day in the very minutest detail like its brother, seems to communicate itself to these external forces, the very essence of whose existence is ceaseless change. Of seed-time or harvest, of the reapers bending over the corn, or the grape gatherers threading through the vines, of the grass in the orchard made white with broken blossoms or strewn with fallen fruit: these we know nothing, and can know nothing"

And how does Wilde end this remarkable, this terrible letter? Why, he looks forward to the end of the month, when the June roses are cut, and he hopes to feel strong enough to meet Bosie. "I hope that our meeting will be what a meeting between you and me should be." He asks Bosie to write to him, though in two years he has not done so. "Remember also that I have yet to know you. Perhaps we have yet to know each other .. You came to me to learn the pleasure of life and the pleasure of art. Perhaps I am chosen to teach you something much more wonderful—the meaning of sorrow and its beauty.

Your affectionate friend,
Oscar Wilde."

The Last Years

Wilde and Douglas did meet again. With every intention of re-modelling his life, Wilde adopted the name of Sebastian Melmoth, and retired to a Breton sea resort. With the weekly £3 his wife granted him he hoped to re-instate himself.

Alfred visited Wilde and took him to Naples. But when news arrived here that Mrs. Wilde had died and Wilde was penniless, Alfred deserted him. Wilde made his way to Paris where he led a hand to mouth existence extorting money from publishers and friends. His name was a disgrace: The Ballad of Reading Gaol was published as the work of C.3.3.

Oscar Wilde died in a shabby little hotel in the Rue des Beaux-Arts. Seven persons followed the hearse, and even they did not accompany the funeral procession to the end. On the coffin were some flowers and some artificial wreaths, only one of which bore any inscription. Nine years after his death, Wilde's body was removed to the Pere Lachaise cemetery in Paris where his grave bears a memorial tablet sculptured by Epstein.

A few months before Wilde died, Alfred Douglas inherited £25.000. It was suggested he might care to pay off Wilde's debts and acquire the copyright of his writings. Douglas declined —and in so doing wrote off a fortune.

ANGKOR TEMPLES CHALLENGE TIME

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(Continued From Page 7)

the Buddha with the Khmer king, Jayavarman VII.

Water plays an important part in connection with the architecture of the ruins of Angkor. Major edifices are surrounded by reflecting waters to complete the balance between pointing towards heaven and towards the earth at the same time. Many of the lesser structures dotting the area are the artificial lakes and bathing basins. The lovely Neak Pean contains a stone structure in the centre of a large bathing area, and at the four sides of the square central basin are smaller basins. Neak Pean symbolizes the sacred Indian lake, Anavatapa, whose magic waters flow in four rivers to the four cardinal directions. On the basis of this, one theory has it that Neak Pean was the sacred bathing place as a cure for leprosy of king Jayavarman VII. Frequent depiction of the Leper King in various bas reliefs and the known fact that Jayavarman VII constructed a good number of 'hospitals' throughout the kingdom, have led theoreticians to identify the two. M. Henri Marchal dismisses the idea as sheer nonsense. 'Not an inscription indicates that Jayavarman was leprous! We cannot construct a lost history on hypothesis. Jayavarman was romantic enough without adding a disease to him.'

Story Of A Theft

Perhaps the loveliest miniature in existence is the highly ornate Bantea Srei which dates from the middle of the 10th century, and which is dedicated to Shiva and lingum worship. At the time of discovery, its rose-coloured sandstone carvings were scattered about the jungle. M. Henri Marchal undertook the complete reconstruction, which was fortunately made easier by the 'miniature within the miniature'—at each roof corner and at each of the six tiers of the roof, the entire temple is reproduced in increasingly smaller proportions. Bantea Srei became famous for other, rather scandalous, reasons when a distinguished French writer stole one of the loveliest panels and smuggled it into France for his private collection. He was saved from imprisonment by the fact that Bantea Srei had been so recently discovered that it was not yet listed among the National Monuments of Angkor, and therefore at the time of the theft was not technically subject to the laws governing the preservation and care of such treasures.

Today with extremely limited funds and hampered by a war, the reconstruction work has been reduced to almost nothing. In order to prevent the jungles from reclaiming the glories of some of the safest ruins a few Khmer workmen and a single scholar, Marchal, are continuing to the best of their ability. As we went along with our armed convoy to the rarely visited ruins, it was distressing to see how quickly the jungle was creeping over its 'abodes of the gods'. For some years now the only tourists have been a few French soldiers and sailors on leave, or a handful of daring adventures motoring from Siam in convoys. These have been permitted to see only a fraction of the total number of ruins. One cannot but hope that the war in Indo-China will quickly end, so that the important work of archaeology and exploration may continue to enrich world civilization, and that yesterday's theories can be turned into tomorrow's facts.

INDIA NEEDS AN INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

Concerted Effort With Foreign Expert Aid Will Win Race

BY JOSEPH VERNON FURTADO

It is difficult to assess the magnitude of the catastrophe which has overtaken this generation. World War II upset the economic equilibrium of the nations to an extent unprecedented in history. Readjustment after the cessation of hostilities is necessarily a slow process. The depression is still with us; the monetary crisis has yet to be resolved; food, houses, and all manner of essential commodities are as scarce as ever.

Indeed, only economic remedies are plentiful. They fall upon an exasperated world 'thick as autumnal leaves that strew the brooks in Vallombrosa'; though, for all the impression they make, they might just as well be leaves in the wind.

Glut Of Panaceas

Economic experts the world over have offered a bewildering assortment of cures for the economy of a sick world.

The best known of these without a doubt, is the austerity programme, prescribed as a sovereign remedy that would re-shape international economy to a new pattern of stability in a matter of months, and usher in a golden age of plenty. Austerity came and is evidently here to stay. Nearly four years after the end of the war, the golden era seems as distant a vision as it was in the worst days of the world conflict.

Nationalisation of industries has also been offered as an infallible cure for all economic disabilities. It was to do away with inefficiency, step up production, and re-distribute wealth, so that all would have an equal share. Yet, till now, it has only distributed poverty—and it has introduced several minor complications which have seriously interfered with efficiency and higher industrial productivity.

Import restrictions, of which so much was expected, have turned out to be another damp squib. They are now seen to be only another form of the old policy of protective tariffs and have brought the same disabilities that have always been associated with Protection

Then we have the cottage industry remedy, labour organisation, social insurance, slum clearance, public works, and a host of lesser prescriptions which the experts produced as equally infallible cures for the ills of the world. So far as economic readjustment is concerned, however, they have left the world pretty nearly exactly where it was. The international economic crisis is still with us. Prices remain inflated, wages continue low, production is below par. Human wants go unsatisfied, and suffering and misery are rampant.

The world's economic malaise has had its repercussions in other spheres of human existence. It has created a kind of international neurosis that makes trust and comradeship among nations impossible to attain. Even among friendly powers, tension prevails. At any moment the world may burst into a conflagration on a scale which will make even the devastation of the last war look like a children's play.

Economic maladjustment has to be counted amongst the most potent factors in the destruction of international harmony. It has often bred war in the past; it could easily lead to war again in the near future.

In India

In India the picture is hardly different. We are all still floundering in a morass of inflated prices, of unemployment, and of shortages of such essential commodities as food, clothing and housing.

We have not lacked our share of experts, propounding theories which were to resolve India's economic crisis overnight. As far back as 1947, India's Planning Commission was initiated, and it immediately drew up a cut-and-dried plan which was to achieve the economic redemption of the country with lightning rapidity One of its achievements was to make the nationalisation of industry the goal of India's economic policy. The results of this were extremely unhappy.

Capital at once became shy—"there is nothing so shy as a crore of rupees." Investors were not forthcoming to enter upon new enterprises, for the good reason that they saw little future in building up industries which, as soon as they became productive, were to be taken over by the State.

Top-ranking political leaders have ever since been giving frantic assurances that at least for a long time, there will be no nationalisation of industry in India

But the harm has been done, and Indian capital continues to display considerable reluctance to undertake any new enterprise

India's import-export policy has been equally unfortunate. The indecisions that marred Government's attitude in the early stages had their effect on the confidence of the Indian business community, and instead of essential goods, representing a real investment, cheap consumer trinkets and catch-penny novelties flooded the Indian market.

At last Government have to some extent stabilised their import-export policy, by increasing restrictions on imports to an unheard-of pitch. The results of this policy are still awaited, but many people fear that it may cause prices to rise to an unprecedented level, and merely intensify India's internal economic difficulties.

Who Pays?

Tariff walls, and other forms of protection, may to some extent encourage local manufacture, but they do so at a price—the price of inefficient production. Where local industries are unable to compete with foreign ones without the protection granted by import restrictions, it is a sure sign that they are operating inefficiently. For this inefficiency, the consumer pays—for, make no mistake, the consumer ALWAYS pays, since he is the sole ultimate source of all industrial wealth. Thus, while it may in some cases be necessary to balance insufficient exports by reducing imports, the risk has to be run that the Indian consumer will find himself further out of pocket if he wishes to maintain the standard of living to which he is accustomed.

Here, however, is an important point. The necessity for restricting imports has arisen purely because India's exports are insufficient to balance her import requirements. India's productivity, in fact, is far lower than it should be. Indian industry is hopelessly inefficient.

Management tends to blame this inefficiency on the workers, claiming that Indian labour is more interested in striking for higher wages than it is in earning them by harder work. Labour, on the other hand, contends that management is inefficient, and is less interested in supplying the tools of production than it is in sitting back and raking in the highest profits possible.

Doubtless there is something to be said for each argument—but very little to be gained by saying it. India's prime need is not talk but action and wherever the fault, or faults, may lie, they can only be rectified by following more closely the example of those other countries which have successfully embarked on the industrial life.

Way To Salvation

Ultimately, the economic salvation of a country cannot possibly lie in the adoption of minor economic devices intended for the adjustment of specific minor faults. These may be quite effective in the sphere for which they are suited, but they can never alone succeed in introducing any large measure of advancement in the economic status of a nation, or in improving its standard of living.

Improved standard of living, in fact, can only come about through a greater degree of industrialisation, embracing a wider field of production, at a higher rate of productivity.

The standard of living in the United States of America is higher than that of any other country—and it is no coincidence that the productivity of the American worker, industry for industry, is higher than that of any other worker in the world. In the manufacture of radios, automobiles, and iron and steel goods other than machinery, American 'per capita' productivity, indeed, was recently found to be 200 per cent higher than that even of Britain.

One Solution

If India demands a higher standard of living—and, in all conscience, her standard of living could not be much lower than it is—she must be prepared to take part in the industrial life of the world on equal terms with any other country. No longer can we sit back and talk about cottage industries for motor-cars, radios, fountain pens, and all the other adjuncts of a high living standard, are not made in cottages.

But so complex are the requirements of modern mass production, and so highly developed are the foremost industrial nations of the world, that it seems impossible for India to make headway without at least the temporary assistance of a friendly first-rate industrial Power. Fortunately, this help is forthcoming. Even though American investors still seem exceedingly shy of risking their capital in India, we can get, and in some cases are already getting, first-rate industrial assistance from Great Britain, which, paradoxically, has drawn her much closer to us in friendship and mutual respect since the severance of our political ties with her.

With this assistance from Great Britain, India can achieve, and is achieving, a standard of production efficiency infinitely higher than anything she has ever dreamed of before. Today, Indian factories, where Indian labour and Indian capital work in co-operation with British engineering skill, are daily turning out goods which are equal to anything the world has to offer.

This in itself is impressive enough, but even more impressive is the fact that these Indian-made goods are fully competitive, in every sense, with the finest imported goods—indeed, in some cases, they have the advantage in respect of price, without being in any way inferior in quality.

This way, then, lies our salvation. India must improve her standards of living, and this can only be done by manufacturing goods of a quality comparable to any in the world. This will have a double effect: firstly, India can then find a market for her goods in other countries, enabling her to import from those countries the goods which she needs; secondly, she can reduce the range of her imports by becoming self-sufficient in respect of all those goods which she is capable of manufacturing here.

But it is essential that we take the fullest possible advantage of the foreign assistance offered to us, in order to ensure that Indian products are capable of meeting with the approval of the Indian—and foreign—consumer.

For, in the last analysis, the only person of importance in any business deal is the consumer—and the only way out of any economic difficulty is to give the consumer the finest possible goods at the lowest possible price.

Working under foreign supervision in an Indian-run factory, this girl shows great aptitude at the delicate job of coil-winding. Given suitable training and experience, Indian workers are proving themselves highly efficient.

HER LAST QUEUE UP

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(Continued from page 25)

dissatisfied with me over anything. If so, let's talk it over". Even as I said that, the thought occurred to me that she might be getting married. "Oh, I know. You are going to get married, right?", I said.

"No, no", she protested. "Neither have I been in any way dissatisfied here. On the contrary, I should apologize to you for the poor way in which I have worked for your comfort".

I assured her that I had been absolutely satisfied with her and that I thought she was a wonderful woman. "But for you, I should have been sunk", I added.

"I don't deserve that compliment", she insisted, but she showed no signs of a possible reconsideration of her decision.

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After a few moments of silence, I declared: "Well, if you must quit, I can't stop you from doing so, and I have no such intention, because you have looked after me so well. But I feel at least you can tell me why". I must have appeared quite pathetic and helples at the moment, as indeed I felt.

"I would like to tell you, danna san, but it is such a shameful thing I am so ashmed I haven't the courage to tell you or anybody", she said.

"You can explain everything to me", I told her, assuring her of my full sympathy. My reaction was that she might have got involved in an affair with some young man, though for the life of me, I couldn't imagine Michiko, of all persons, doing any such thing.

After some more coaxing, Michiko slowly began to talk. "You know, I went to my mother's cousin's place yesterday?" I nodded.

"Well, in the afternoon, I went out with her for a little shopping stroll", she continued. "On our way, we saw a long queue which extended into a crosslane and since I had nothing to do, I thought I would queue up and see what I could get for you. The queue moved slowly and I was absorbed reading a magazine, so that I didn't give heed to other things. Finally, when I was only five or six paces away from the head of the line I looked up and got the shock of my life. I was completely embarrassed. Other people in the line were giving me a strange look. I would neither stay in the line nor get out of it, I wanted to run just run as fast as my feet could carry me, but my feet seemed to be glued to the ground and I couldn't move

"It was somebody's funeral ceremony and the people in the queue were obviously friends or relatives of the deceased, waiting their turn to offer incense to the departed soul I was a picture of shame amidst the gathering there. I don't know how I did it, but I managed, somehow to gather the needed courage and offered incense and made my exit with the greatest possible speed. My sense of shame is so great that I dare not queue up again. And, I am not going to. And since I cannot be of any help to you if I cannot go shopping, I have decided to go back to the farm in Utsunomiya This is why I have sought your permission to leave"

I remained silent. My heart went out in full sympathy for her. I could very well understand how much her sensitive mind must have felt humiliated. She had "lost her face". I silently nodded her my approval.

SCENES OF RAJPUT CHIVALRY ON SCREEN

The glory of the "Rajput Age" with all its chivalry and glamour is brought back to life in the colour film "Ajit", simultaneously released at New Empire and Minerva on Friday last. Produced and directed by M. Bhavnani and Moti Jhangiani in India and colour-processed in America on Kodachrome-Anesco blow-up technique, this full-length colour film is bound to hit the eye and capture the imagination of the masses of film fans in this country.

"Ajit" Presents Glory Of Rajput Era

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FIRST FULL LENGTH INDIAN FILM IN COLOUR

The story is based on the well-known novel "Asir of Asirgarh" by Snilloc. Opening with a Pindari Chieftain's exploits of harassing and killing poor villagers for loot, the first act ends in the murder of poor woman, Durga and her only son, Ajit, vowing to avenge his mother's death on the Pindari chief Zorawar. The manhunt for Ajit follows, who after a series of thrilling escapes, finds himself appointed as the palanquin-bearer of Padma, the princess of Ratanpur. From a palanquin-bearer to a prince is a thrilling story and it develops from amorous episodes in the palace. Ajit saves Padma from a fell serpent in the temple and the first contact develops into a first rate love romance in which Champa, the Princess' maid plays a leading role.

Ajit is proclaimed as an ace swordsman after a series of gruelling duels and swordsplay in which he meets his sworn enemy Zorawar, who came to challenge his championship. In the chase for Zorawar, Ajit is held up in the palace ground by the guards where Princess Padma meets him, dresses his wounds and presents him a priceless amulet as a token of love. This amulet is detected as belonging to the Princess and it lands him in prison. Champa arranges a secret meeting between between Ajit and Padma in prison where they swear eternal love. Through Champa's good offices, Ajit is rescued from prison by Bandit Raghoji and becomes the leader of the gang after Raghoji's death in an encounter with Zorawar. The culminating episode is reached when Zorawar and his gang capture Princess Padma and her party and throw them into an impregnable fort. Raja's party is defeated in the rescue attempts because of the high walls and Ajit butts in as a saviour. The Raya is forced to make up with Ajit whom he threw in prison for stealing the princess' amulet. With a suicide squad, Ajit scales the high walls with the help of giant lizards called 'Ghorpada' rescues Padma in the nick of time and kills Zorawar in a hand-to-hand fight.

Mediaeval warfare is one of the highlights of the picture. The Rajput cavalry, camelry, elephant corps and mountain gun battery with a wealth and variety of colour are on full parade in the picture, thanks to the facilities extended by the Maharaja of Gwalior. Apart from open battles, the film teems with guerilla warfare and "Trojan Horse" technique, including the scaling of high walls of Rajput fortresses and the war sequences are realistically presented, adding to the unity and panorama of the picture. Monic Desai, Yashodhara Katju, Premnath and others are at their best in impressive acting and dramatisation of episodes. War, romance, palace intrigues, dance and songs and thrilling encounters, the highlight of the Rajput era, are packed in this picture, with an eye to historical costumes. All these cannot be vividly portrayed except in a colour picture. And "Ajit" has made its bow as the first Indian full-length colour picture, highly entertaining and colourful.

K. A. C.

SLUMP WILL HIT 1,000 MILLIONS IN ASIA

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Special To The Bombay Chronicle Weekly

By: PHILLIP RANDOM

RECENTLY, the "New York Herald Tribune" carried a series of special feature articles dealing with the development of Communism in Asia. It is interesting to note that none of these articles attempted a really serious analysis of the economic position in Asia, without which, in fact, it is impossible to appreciate the enormous political changes which have occurred in that vast area of the world in the past few years. Neither, without these facts, is it possible to form any sort of perspective as to what course future developments will take. Because over a thousand million people live in Asia — and that is over half of the total population of the world — it is apparent that the political changes taking place there are bound to have a very profound effect on the whole of the world economy.

The developing economic crisis, the first signs of which are already apparent in all the main capitalist countries in the West, is already apparent also in the countries of South-East Asia and the Far East.

In dealing with the economic crisis in Asia, one is dealing very largely with the chronic agrarian crisis. The agrarian crisis is particularly important in Asia, because these countries are predominantly agrarian in their economy.

For example, in Siam, 89 per cent. of all gainfully employed people are engaged in agriculture; in Korea, 72 per cent: in Burma, 70 per cent: in Indonesia and the Phillipines, 69 per cent; in India 67 for cent; in Ceylon 62 per cent, in Malaya 61 per cent. Even in Japan the figure is as high as 52 per cent, with only 22 per cent in industry. (In all the other countries listed above, under 15 per cent are engaged in industry).

The above figures should be contrasted with Britain 6 per cent employed in agriculture; United States 17 per cent; Germany 26 per cent: France 36 per cent.

These figures very graphically show the overwhelming agrarian character of the economy of these Asiatic countries—yet at the same time, all these countries suffer in the main from a chronic shortage of food.

An additional feature is not only the distorted character as between agriculture and industry, but also the one-crop character of their economies.

This latter factor has to be borne in mind in relation to the effects of falls in prices on the world market, and the problems of production and trade.

Before attempting a complete survey of Asia and the Far East today, it is useful, in order to get some perspective into the picture, to examine what happened in the last big economic crisis.

The scissors spread of prices developed at an alarmingly rapid rate. For example, whereas between 1929 and 1932 the prices of manufactured goods in the United States, Great Britain and Germany fell from 136 to 101 the prices of main colonial goods fell as follows: Tea from 133 to 65; jute from 102 to 55; Indian cotton from 111 to 65; cane sugar from 71 to 33. In other words, whereas the prices of manufactured goods dropped by 25 per cent, the prices of Colonial agricultural goods dropped by 50 per cent and more.

But these prices, of course, were market prices. In actual fact, the prices the Colonial producers, i.e., peasants, received for their commodities were far less than the prices quoted, in some cases only a fifth; but on the other hand, prices of manufactured goods, by the time they reached the Colonial peasant, their purchaser, were far higher. So that in actual fact, the situation was far more acute than even the figures themselves reveal. The effect of this on the livelihood of the average peasant can well be understood.

The life of the Asian was also seriously affected by the development of crisis in other Colonial areas, the colossal destruction of Colonial crops and the restriction of their production. In 1932, for example, the output of tin was restricted by one-third, of sugar by one-half, and copper by one-fifth In 1934, rubber production was cut to one-half of capacity. Such scandals as the burning of Brazilian coffee are, of course well-known. The effects of all these things were to throw millions into abject poverty, and led to large-scale pauperism and degradation.

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WORD WIZARDS AT WORK IN U. N.

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(Continued from page 2)

are called upon to mirror accurately each of the various styles of speech-making. Furthermore, the interpreters are often as well versed as the delegates in whatever subject is under debate—international control of atomic energy the Palestine problem or interpretations of the Charter a

As might be expected, the individual accents of the delegates make the interpreters' work doubly difficult and the diplomats sometimes slough their words so badly that the finished product after interpretation and recording is hilarious. A classic example is the reference in the permanent records to "professional gals abroad at night", when what Australia's Dr. Evatt actually said was "professianal ghouls", only his rich Australian accent made it "gowls". The recorder could only think of "gals."

Esprit de corps is high among the language experts. Witness the case of Jean Back and Andre Kaminker. After a ten-hour debate of Human Rights they hurried out to dinner with a couple of lady friends.

Just as the foursome settled down to cocktails the radio switched to the Economic and Social Council, still in session after twelve hours of debate. Before a minute had elansed Messieurs Back and Kaminker had paid the bill said farewell to their dumbfounded companions and were on their way to relieve their exhausted fellow interpreters.

Boredom is the one factor that wears out the linguists. As one of them has observed wryly 'We have interpreted the same stuff so often that some of us think the United debates should be conducted the way one plays chess. When a big debate opens, the British delegate could start the day off by saying "I play 340 C," which would be the speech he made when that problem first came up. Then the Syrian delegate could counter by a "move with 29 B2", one of his old speeches. And so on. It would eliminate needles wear and tear on our tongues and conserve the strength of the delegates themselves.'"

A trainee interpreter starts with a basic salary of 3,900 dollars a year tax free, but the average at Lake Success for all interpreters is about including tax-free privileges, education ..allowances for his ..children, rent allowance, and so on. The top salary for seniority and skill is 10,900 a year, excluding the extras.

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Holding down less dramatic but equally trying jobs are the translators, whose field covers everything from treaties through complaints from governments to cryptographic delights from tribal chieftans in darkest Africa.

One of the world's greatest linguistic works in the translator corps., Georges Henry Schmidt, a sny 35-year-old Asiatian who is an expert in one fewer than 42 languages including Urdu and other exotic tongues. An extremely retiring man, he spends most of his spare time learning new laguages; rainy weekends are known in the Assembly as "Schmidt week-ends," for then he goes home and learns another language.

The translators are plagued by different meanings for the same words. For instance, "to table a motion" in the United States means to put it on one side, but in England it means to bring it up for discussion. The Chinese have the roughest time of all, for many of the expressions used in the Assembly have no equivalent at all in Chinese.

Take the word "genocide", meaning mass murder of peoples. The Chinese experts at Lake Success first took the picture character for "people" (actually a symbolic figure of a man). They had to make it a group of people, so they took the Chinese character for "sheep", which in China is symbolic of all groups. Adding these two together they now had "human group". To these they added a character meaning slaughtering or butchering. But in China, the more education a person possessess the more compounds he must use. Therefore it was necessary for U. N. prestige to add the Chinese character for "killing" to the one for "butchering. So the four Chinese characters were joined and China's rendering of genocide became "outrage to the human group."

Hardly less expert than the translators are the verbatim reporters, whose word-for-word transcripts of diplomatic speeches are used for all permanent records, and consequently must be super—perfect. The strain of taking notes verbatim is so great that the reporters sit in the chamber for only ten minutes at a time, then are relieved for 40 minutes to transcribe their notes.

A major headache for reporters is Mr. Vishinsky, who talks at the rate of 240 words a minute. Sometimes delegates hand out advance texts of their talks to make transcription easier but Mr. Vishinsky is notoriously unable to adhere to his texts for more than about two sentences at a time.

Many of the veteran linguists—particularly those who have worked in Geneva for the old League of Nations—feel that the oratory at Lake Success is not so thrilling as some they have heard. They recall colourful, impassioned speeches in their own national parliaments, and point out that even in the League there was considerably more fire in the debates. The comment of Dr. Aranha of Brazil to the General Assembly is often cited. He advised that the delegates' arguments might change some minds but would most certainly change no voters. All of which, coming from the ringside seats, may be a tragic indication of what most of the world thinks about international bodies. But the interpreters, many of whom left better paying jobs in their own countries, to serve the United Nations, are still hoping.

From the visitors' point of view, by far the most dazzling performance is put on by the consecutive interpreters, who never fail to evoke awed whispering in the public galleries. Some of these interpreters have been known to listen to a delegate for more than an hour without taking a note, arise when the delegate stops speaking and proceed to rattle off the entire speech from memory, in another language and without neglecting subtle nuances

These interpreters are the masters of a craft in which even the least proficient is something of a phenomenon. In their case a brilliant memory is the standard equipment, shorthand is prohibited because it is not quick enough to keep pace with the diplomatic arguments. In most cases the interpreters think so naturally in several languages that their notes—if any—are more likely to be a conglomeration of different tongues, much-abreviated abreviations and assorted hieroglyphics. Even the arrangements of the notes on paper has special significance, for the "structure" tends to reflect the structure of the delegate's sentences.

Yes indeed, the linguist's job at Lake Success is no sinecure and, since even interpreters are human, who can blame them if occasionally they grow weary of all the talk? In the words of one of them: "What if the nations decided to stop talking?" What indeed?

COUGAR UNNERVES BEST OF HUNTERS

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(Continued from page 5)

for that reason it is interesting that the directors of certain national parks in the U.S. are interested in giving sanctuary to the animals. In opposition are the sheepmen.

Few of the parks embrace enough territory to hold the lions to the area, with the result that they move into surrounding territory, killing sheep here and there, and eventually are dispatched by the sheepmen.

Sheepmen's Revenge

Sheepmen in the region of the Zion National park look upon mountain lions in the sheep territory as being park lions driven out by highway blasting, etc. They want no part of the lions, and in addition to shooting them distribute poisoned horse carcases between Cedar mountain and Zion.

Glacier National park is in the Selkirk range and there are some mountain lions roaming the wooded slopes, but not many.

The National Park Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior reports: "In Rocky Mountain National Park, mountain lions have been systematically hunted for many years. There has been a double bounty paid for mountain lions, amounting to dollars 75 a head. Given the complete protection of the park, they should be able to re-establish themselves over a period of years. It should be noted that the park administration has carried out no control of predators for many years, and is in full accord with the desire to have them reinvade to carrying capacity of the range".

Yellowstone and Grand Teton Parks have very few lions, in Crater Lake Park they haven't been seen for years, Mount Ranier National Park protects them but their number is so reduced the Park Service reports. "They also need the protection of the area immediately south of the Park limits."

At one time Sequoia and General Grant Parks had a good population of lions, but their numbers have decreased 60 per cent.

Moving across the U.S. to the Great Smoky Mountains National Park we find a vast area where mountain lions once roamed at will. They are being encouraged to come back.

In New Mexico's Guadalupe mountains, a high desert range intersected by deep, hidden canyons and wild gorges, there is a haven for the big beauties, but for how long it is difficult to say.

It seems to be about time for sportsmen and conservationists to go to bat for the cougar and have him listed as a game animal. Alberta pays a dollars 15 bounty for lion pelts, and if this sort of things keeps up, there will soon be no more cougars roaming our westernmost hills.

Judging from the number of big game hunters who are becoming interested in having the mask of a cougar on a wall of their den, I should think it of lasting value to preserve this magnificent creature in those areas, where its depredations do not seem to encroach on domestic stock.

Hunters' Paradise

British Columbia is traversed by four main ranges, the Rockies, Selkirk, Gold and Coast ranges. The greater portion of the province is still unsettled, and it is easily the best hunting country on the continent.

If you have a yen for lion-hunting you can hunt Vancouver Island's rugged hills, or you can strike into the interior sections of the province. Ashcroft and Lillooet are the main outfitting points for the northern end of this territory, and guides are readily available.

In the central interior, "going-in" points along the Canadian National Railways include Hazelton, Prince George and McBride. Along the Pacific Great Eastern Railway the best jumping-off points are Barkerville, Quesnel and Harper's Camp.

No country in either hemisphere offers better lion-hunting than British Columbia, and in few cases is it necessary to travel very far from railway or main highway to reach cat country. True, it's rough, rugged and steep country, and if you're not sound in wind and limb you'll rue the day you tackled a lion hunt. But to bag a lion is very definitely the proverbial "thrill of a lifetime."

I once talked to a guide who outfitted from Hazelton. He showed me his arms and chest. The scars were not nice to look at. "How'd get them?" I asked.

He fondled the head of a gray-mizzled, scar-hided Airedale. "Lion-hunting". Seems he misjudged a cornered cat. The big fellow had been perched atop a cluster of rocks, and instead of waiting to be shot he leaned, tangled with the guide, slapped a couple of dogs senseless, then took to his heels. You can't always tell what a mountain lion will do, that's why you get that tight, nervous feeling when you first see one "treed". Maybe it is good advice to trail them until the footprints get too fresh then decide against getting too close!

Although he's called a predator, I'll call him a big game animal, worth saving for future generations, who can appreciate an incomparable hunting thrill.

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Howard Schenken & Richard L. Frey

SOUTH's bidding was aggressive, but shrewd. He did not cue-bid the hearts because he was anxious not to inherit a heart opening, realizing that a diamond lead probably presented the greatest danger to the hand. East's double was to discourage the heart lead. He hoped that his partner would read it as a call for a diamond opening, but in any case he did not think the opponents would be able to make their contract.

However, West opened the heart ace, thereby giving South his chance to make the contract. South ruffed and began to worry about the possibility of a club ruff as the setting trick. He therefore yanked out two rounds of trumps before he stopped to count that he could win only eleven tricks on this line of play. He won the second trump lead in dummy and led the heart queen through. East covered and South ruffed. Next he led a club to dummy's queen. East took the ace and shot back the diamond king. South won with the ace and tried to get back to dummy with the club queen, but East trumped and cashed the diamond queen to set the slam 500 points.

Even if the opponents had got the club ruff which South feared, they could have set the contract only one trick if South had allowed them to get the ruff earlier. Actually, South needed his trumps to retain flexibility of communication between his hand and the dummy. Winning play is for South to lead the club at trick two, forcing out East's ace. South wins the return of the diamond king with his ace, enters dummy via a trump lead, and runs the heart queen through East. Presumably East covers, but it doesn't matter whether he does or not for in any case South needs only the one heart trick and to play safe he should ruff this trick, go back to dummy with his last spade and draw East's last trump. The club suit then permits North to discard three losers and the slan comes home.

North-South vulnerable.
North dealer.

NORTH
♠ A Q 10 8
♡ Q J 7 6
◇ 9 4
♣ K Q 5

WEST
♠ 4 2
♡ A 10 9 8
◇ J 6 5 3
♣ 9 7 6

EAST
♠ 7 6 5
♡ K 5 4 3 2
◇ K Q 10 8
♣ A

SOUTH
♠ K J 9 3
♡ —
◇ A 7 2
♣ J 10 8 4 3 2

The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1♣	1♡	1♠	Pass
3♠	Pass	3◇	Pass
3 N.T.	Pass	6♣	Pass
6♠	Dbl.	All Pass	

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IN PICTURESQUE SHAKESPEARE COUNTRY

★

Actors and actresses rest on the terrace of the Black Swan. In the background is the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre.

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FOLK INSPIRATION

Typical village folk dancing orchestra in the Shakespeare country.

ON SHAKESPEARE THEATRE BALCONY

Actors and Actresses have tea during recess in rehearsals.

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Children of the Shakespeare country copy their elders and play at dancing on the banks of the Avon.

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